

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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U.S. RESOLUTIONS SEEN INTERFERING IN PRC AFFAIRS

OW121632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- Two similar resolutions submitted respectively to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate have openly violated China's sovereignty and interfered in China's internal affairs.

The House resolution, submitted on 1 March by Republican Congressman Jim Leach and Democratic Congressman Stephen Solarz, said that Sino-U.S. normalization of relations has "greatly improved relations between these two countries" and that "maintaining a sound relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China serves the interests of both countries and the interests of peace in the Pacific region." But it stubbornly stuck to the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" that interfered in the internal affairs of China. The resolution flagrantly [lu gu de 7216 7539 0966] declared that "it is the view of the House that Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully, free of coercion and in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan and consistent with the laws enacted by Congress and the communiques entered into between the United States and the People's Republic of China."

It is China's well-known position that the settlement of the Taiwan issue is entirely an internal affair of China and that no foreign country has any right to interfere. It is absolutely against the spirit of the joint Sino-U.S. communiques and the fundamental principles of international relationships to propose, as in the U.S. House resolution, that the Taiwan issue should be settled in a way "consistent with the laws enacted by (the U.S.) Congress."

The Senate resolution was submitted on February 28 by Democratic Senators Claiborne Pell, John Glenn and Edward Kennedy.

## RENMIN RIBAO Raps Resolutions

HK130734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 83 p 6

[Short commentary: "Where Do They Really Want To Push Sino-U.S. Relations?"]

[Text] Since U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to China, American politicians have made many speeches on Sino-U.S. relations and the Taiwan issue which are harmful to Sino-U.S. relations and have angered the Chinese people. Now, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate have received resolutions submitted by certain members expressing "concern" for the so-called "future of the people of Taiwan." These resolutions openly babble that the "opinion" of the U.S. Congress is: "Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully, free of coercion and in a manner acceptable to the people of Taiwan and consistent with the laws enacted by Congress and the communique entered into between the United States and the People's Republic of China." People cannot but ask: Why do resolutions of this type appear now, and where do they really want to push Sino-U.S. relations?

Taiwan is a part of China's territory. The question of Taiwan's reunification with the mainland is an internal Chinese matter, and the United States has no right to interfere by word or deed. The resolutions now submitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate not only make improper comments on the future of the people of Taiwan but also demand that the issue be solved in a manner consistent with the laws enacted by Congress.

This is crude interference in China's internal affairs, and the Chinese Government and people will absolutely not tolerate it. It also seriously violates the principles of international relations, and is unacceptable to any country.

The resolutions submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate juxtapose the Sino-U.S. joint communique and the laws enacted by the U.S. Congress; while pretending to respect Sino-U.S. agreements, they attempt thus to conceal their aim of applying U.S. law to solve the Taiwan issue. However, as everybody knows, the Shanghai Communique recognized [chengren] that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and the joint communique of 17 August last year put it more clearly, that the United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. This shows that China means the People's Republic of China and that Taiwan is a part of the People's Republic of China. Since this is so, applying U.S. law to solve the Taiwan problem is out-and-out interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China. U.S. law of this kind runs completely counter to the principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique and can only play the role of sabotaging Sino-U.S. relations.

There are certain people in the United States, relentlessly clinging to imperialist and superpower hegemonist notions, who want to forcibly seize Taiwan, to act in a hostile way against the People's Republic of China and to attempt to block the reunification of Taiwan with the motherland. Certain other people want to develop relations with the People's Republic of China while also preaching that Taiwan cannot be "abandoned;" they are actually pursuing "one China and one Taiwan." We hope these people will respect China's sovereignty and the national feelings of the Chinese people and refrain from doing any more things that harm relations between China and the United States and friendship between their peoples. As for those people who vainly hope to seize Taiwan, the Chinese people will struggle against them to the end and will absolutely not allow any of their plots to succeed.

#### REAGAN DECLARES 200 NAUTICAL MILE ECONOMIC ZONE

OW111654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan claimed here today a 200-nautical-mile "exclusive economic zone" off the shores of all U.S. territory and possessions, covering some four million square nautical miles (10 million sq km) of oceans.

The proclamation means that the United States has the sole right to explore and mine minerals, including oil and gas, in waters adjacent to the United States, Puerto Rico and all U.S. overseas territories, including the Pacific Trust Territories. It took effect immediately upon being issued Thursday.

The decision was made after the U.S. Government refused to sign the sea law convention adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Observers here pointed out that the U.S. Government has made the claim to show that it does not "have to sign the treaty to get these rights."

The proclamation was an insult to the 120 countries which signed the United Nations sea law convention, foreign diplomats here commented.

A high State Department official admitted that today's proclamation was likely to give rise to angry comments among some countries, especially the 120 signatory nations of the sea law convention. The official disclosed that several countries, especially Third World countries, "have already told" the U.S. they are "totally opposed" to the U.S. decision.

Along with the announcement of the exclusive zone, the White House also said the U.S. will continue to allow American companies to explore and mine minerals in international waters beyond the 200 nautical mile limit. This indicated that Washington stubbornly stuck to its earlier position of opposing the sea law convention and antagonizing numerous Third World nations on this issue.

At the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held last April when the sea law convention was adopted, many Third World countries warned the U.S. and several other industrialized nations against their attempt to monopolize the exploration of sea-bed minerals with their huge capital and advanced technology. The convention itself contains stipulations to the effect.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS HUGUANG RAILWAY BONDS CASE

HK041020 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Lan Mingliang [5663 2494 5328]: "Sovereign Immunity Is an Important Principle of International Law -- Commenting on the Statement Released by the U.S. State Department on the So-Called Huguang Railways Bearer Bonds"]

[Text] During the visit to China by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Wu Xueqian, China's foreign minister, handed him a Foreign Ministry memorandum on the "default judgment" of a U.S. district court on the so-called Huguang railways bearer bonds case against our country, stating the consistent solemn stand of our government on this issue. The memorandum says: "This act of the U.S. District Court goes entirely against the principle of equal sovereign rights of the international law and against the UN Charter." The memorandum also points out: "If the U.S. District Court ignores international law, enforces the above-mentioned judgment and levies a distress upon China's property in the United States, the Chinese Government will reserve the right to take corresponding measures." The memorandum concludes: We "hope that the U.S. Government will earnestly undertake the responsibility of acting strictly according to the principles of the international law and adopting positive measures to stop the development of this event and appropriately handle this case so as not to impair Sino-U.S. relations and the normal economic and trading exchanges between the two countries."

It must be pointed out that the solemn stand of our government on this issue conforms with the principles of the international law and China has taken a just action in defending its sovereign rights and national dignity. However, it is to be regretted that instead of making any positive response, the U.S. Government has released a statement defending the unreasonable judgment of the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Government's stand toward this case. On the one hand, the U.S. State Department recognized "the concept that foreign states are entitled to sovereign immunity." On the other hand, it has put forward the idea that "foreign states are not entitled to absolute immunity," which has not been universally recognized all over the world. The statement of the U.S. State Department also says that the State Department "has not made known its position toward the rights and wrongs of this case" and "has never been directly involved in cases of this kind," but at the same time it hopes that "China will settle this issue in accordance with U.S. judicial procedures." Obviously, the U.S. Government has actually taken a stand of shirking its responsibility on this issue and has persisted in imposing the U.S. legal system on China. Our government and people will never accept this.

As we all know, sovereign immunity is an important principle of international law and is based on the principle of equal sovereign rights acknowledged by the UN charter. Since states are independent, equal and entitled to sovereign rights, actions and property of a state are immune from the jurisdiction of foreign courts. This means that without the consent of a foreign country, the court of any country cannot handle cases in which that foreign country is the defendant; the foreign country may file, as the plaintiff, a lawsuit with the court and under such circumstances, the court may handle countercharges directly related to this case put forward by the defendant; and even if the foreign country loses the case, the court cannot enforce the judgment. Therefore, issues concerning the actions and property of a state are usually resolved through diplomatic channels.

The principle of sovereign immunity originated from the old rule which provided that "one does not have jurisdiction over an equal" (*par in parem non habet habet jurisdictionem*). This is a traditional principle of international law. The principle of sovereign immunity is not only accepted by jurists, but is also applied in judicial practice, in various countries, including the United States of America. For example, the well-known jurist L.F.L. Oppenheim held that, as an effect of equality between countries, no country may exercise jurisdiction over another country. Therefore, although a country may start legal proceedings in a court of law of another, it generally cannot be listed as a defendant in a foreign court of law unless it is willing to accept the jurisdiction of the court of law. American jurist Hyde also held a positive attitude toward the absoluteness of the principle of state jurisdiction immunity. He held that it is a generally accepted principle that no country is subject to the jurisdiction of the court of law of another country. The judicial procedures of a foreign court of law have no authority over a country without the latter's consent. Hyde also emphasized that immunity from the jurisdiction of a local court of law is tenable in case that suing a legal person or a committee or an organization substantially means suing a foreign country which the former represents or of which the former acts on behalf. German jurist Strube [shi te lu po 2457 3676 7627 3380] also pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the viewpoints of modern German and foreign works agreed to a conclusion drawn from the principle of national independence and equality, that is, in international encounters concerning international law, a country is not subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign court of law in civil cases, whether it is declaring its status as a sovereign entity or as a body of civil rights. Thus it can be seen that all countries equally enjoy jurisdiction immunity based on the principle of equal sovereignty for all countries, regardless of how it concerns the acts and the property of a foreign country. This has already become an important principle of international law.

With respect to jurisdiction immunity enjoyed by a foreign country, there were many examples in the judicial practice of various countries. For example, in the case of (*Orgain*) [ao jin 1159 6855] versus the Central Leather Company (1918), the U.S. Supreme Court invoked this principle of international law, pointing out that every sovereign state is obliged to respect the independence of every other sovereign state, and the court of law of a state shall not open a court session within its territory to try the acts of the government of another state." Here we can cite another judgment conducted in the United States -- the judgment made by the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York on 5 June 1931 on the case of a French bank suing two American banks, which concerned a demand for the handing over of an amount of gold imported from the Soviet Union and deposited in those two banks. In this case, the U.S. court affirmed the inviolability of the Soviet sovereign party and its property.

The judgment pointed out: "One of the characteristics of a state's sovereignty is...its immunity to suits by foreigners. If a foreign citizen makes a demand on a state or its representative organization, he shall not start legal proceedings against the recognized sovereign party. If we allow an individual to start legal proceedings against such a government without the latter's consent, we will violate the principle of state sovereignty."

"A foreign sovereign party is free from being sued without its consent -- this is an unconditional privilege." Pointing out that the principle of immunity for a foreign country was applied in many judgments made by the U.S. Supreme Court, the judgment asserted that although there are diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States (the judgment was made in 1931, and diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States was established in 1933), the Soviet Union still enjoyed this immunity.

According to the above jurists' relevant arguments and American judicial practice, we can draw the following conclusion: Sovereign immunity is an important principle of international law and corresponds with the principles concerning state sovereignty, independence, equality and dignity. Being a sovereign state, China certainly enjoys judicial immunity. However, the U.S. District Court exerted its jurisdiction over a lawsuit with a sovereign state as the accused and passed a judgment by default and even threatened to enforce the decision. This is absolutely a violation of the international law principle concerning state sovereignty and equality and a violation of the UN Charter. It is reasonable that the Chinese Government firmly rejected this action of imposing U.S. domestic law upon China and impairing China's sovereignty and national dignity. A point needs to be noted here: Though in its statement the U.S. State Department repeatedly advocated that "foreign states do not enjoy absolute judicial immunity," this has never been generally accepted by the international community, still less has it been an accepted norm of international law. No matter what domestic laws the United States enacts for changing its attitude toward absolute immunity, they will have no legal binding force over other states. This is something like what British jurist (Lautpate) pointed out: "As for domestic laws which are themselves in violation of international law (no matter where they are designed to come into force), foreign states have no obligation to accept them." It is certain that China does not and will never accept the U.S. Government's action of imposing the U.S. legal system upon China.

On the principle of international law, a new government is not obliged to "completely take over" the old government's rights and duties. In particular, a new government, as a result of a major social revolution, will inevitably treat the old government's rights and duties in different ways. Based on this principled stand, the Chinese Government has decided that it does not recognize any external debts incurred by old governments and that it has no obligation to repay them. As everyone knows, before liberation, China was a semifeudal and semicolonial country. Imperialists imposed various unequal treaties on China by gunboat diplomacy and through these treaties they obtained privileges in the political, military, economic and cultural areas. This made the Chinese people fall into a disastrous abyss. The so-called Huguang railways bonds were precisely invented under these circumstances by the Qing government, which humiliated the nation and forfeited its sovereignty, for the purpose of maintaining its reactionary rule and suppressing the people together with imperialist powers which tried to divide China into their spheres of influence and to step up their oppression and plunder of the Chinese people. The debts owed by the old government to imperialist powers for the purpose of invading and dividing China were a kind of "vicious debt," which no sovereign state should continue to inherit according to the long-accepted principle of international law. It is reasonable that the Chinese Government refuses to recognize this kind of old debt. This principled stand of the Chinese Government completely conforms with international law and has sound legal grounds.

In international practice, there is no lack of precedents in which a revolutionary regime, after overthrowing an old regime, refused to repay the foreign debts which the old regime had incurred in order to defend its reactionary rule. For example, in 1789 the French bourgeois government set up after the French bourgeois revolution announced its refusal to assume the political and economic commitments of Louis XVI and his predecessors. On 22 September 1798, the French National Assembly passed a resolution on refusing to repay the debts of the "overthrown tyrant." After the October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the Soviet Government under the leadership of Lenin implicitly indicated its principled stand on all foreign debts incurred by the czars and the bourgeois provisional government. On 28 January 1918, a decree of the All-Soviet Central Executive Committee pointed out: "All foreign debts have been unconditionally and without exception abolished. The promulgation of this decree should, first and foremost, be regarded as a principled action of the revolutionary government. At the same time, it should also be pointed out that this measure does not run counter to the general principles of international law. This is because a large proportion of the foreign debts incurred by Russia at that time was used in predatory wars, which relegated Russia into a dependent position of being exploited by foreign capital. It was the czarist government overthrown by the revolution that had incurred these debts and the Soviet Government should not bear any responsibilities for the debts of the czarist government." On 11 May 1922, the Soviet Government delegation attending the Genova conference, in a reply to the memorandum put forward by the delegation of eight countries, also adhered to this principled stand of the Soviet Government by pointing out "According to precedent, abolishment of bonds and nationalization of private property should not be a cause for holding Russia responsible to foreign countries and their subjects." Our principled stand concerning the treaties and agreements (including debts) which the old China signed is also known to all. Naturally, the Chinese Government abolished without exception the foreign debts of the old government listed as bad debts. This principled stand of the Chinese Government is totally in accord with the stipulation regarding the question of succession in international law.

With respect to the case of the Huguang railways bonds, the Chinese Government, proceeding from helping to develop the relationship between China and the United States on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, indicated its stand at the very start and requested the American side to appropriately handle it by adopting positive measures. However, it is regrettable that the U.S. Government not only failed to react positively to China's reasonable stand but, on the contrary, adopted an attitude of shirking responsibility, with the result that the situation has developed to the present extent. In this case, it is difficult for the United States to avoid the blame. People also note that after Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian handed over a memorandum to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the State Department, in its statement, repeated the arguments that it "did not make known its position on the rights and wrongs of the lawsuit" and that it was "never directly involved in cases of this kind." This is not a correct attitude toward seeking a rational solution to the problem. The U.S. Government should understand that every country should be responsible for the acts of its courts of law which run counter to international law and that the general stipulation on the independence of courts of law within a country cannot change this point. "This is because the courts of law are also organs of the state. Therefore, although courts of law can be independent of other state organs, they cannot be independent of the state itself." The U.S. Government cannot extricate itself from this with any sort of pretext or subterfuge.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH U.S. PROFESSOR TING

OW121338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a conversation with Professor Samuel C.C. Ting, an experimental particle physicist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Zhao Ziyang praised Professor Ting for his efforts to train Chinese scientists and technicians.

Present were Lu Jiaxi and Yan Dongsheng, president and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education.

U.S. TIGHTENING CONTROL OVER FEDERAL WORKERS

OW130911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 12 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration has taken another step toward tightening control of government employees and stricter censoring of publications.

According to the President's executive order issued yesterday, federal employees are required to sign secrecy agreements pledging non-disclosure of classified information and submit to lie detector tests when asked.

Employees throughout the government are required to cooperate with the federal agents investigating unauthorized disclosures of classified information, the directive says.

In addition to the secrecy agreement, certain employees must sign a promise to submit manuscripts to the government for review before publication. The effect of the order would reach not only current government employees, but also every former employee who had signed such a contract.

The political and psychological effects of such measures are evident. Civil liberties leaders have pointed out that the directive serves as a sweeping new authority to curtail freedom of information, and this could lead to "a privacy-invading, potential witch hunt of the first order."

Speaking in the same city when he arrived two days earlier, Ustinov condemned the United States for adopting delaying tactics at the Geneva talks. He said if the United States deploys new missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will make timely and effective response.

USSR MILITARY BUILDUP STIRS JAPAN PUBLIC CONCERN

OW111430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The build-up of Soviet military strength in the Far East is arousing wide-spread concern among the public in Japan.

A senior official of Japan's Defence Agency said at a parliament Budget Committee meeting yesterday, that the Soviet Union has deployed about 100 SS-20 missiles in central Siberia and north of Lake Baikal, and 70 Backfire bombers at two bases near Sovetskaya and Irkutsk. He told the committee that 11 Soviet MIG-21 fighters were flown last December onto Etorofu, one of the four Soviet occupied islands of Japan, presumably for permanent deployment. Since then, he said, some of the fighters have been scrambled three times against Japanese patrol planes off Japan's northern island of Hokkaido. He also said that about 10,000 Soviet troops are stationed on the islands.

This situation has caused great concern to the public in Japan. TOKYO SHIMBUN in an editorial today, points out: "The Soviet military build-up, especially the reinforcement of the nuclear and conventional arsenal for its ground, naval and air forces in the Far East and Asia, and its military posture related closely to the interest of Japan could by no means be ignored."

The editorial urges the Soviet Union and United States to put an end to their arms race which is to the contrary of the world peace.

Commenting on Soviet military build-up in the Far East, an editorial of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN states: "None of the countries in Asia, including Japan, has either the intention or the ability to attack the Soviet Union; why should it expand its arms to such an extent?"

The editorial points out that the Soviet attempt to exert pressure onto Japan by massing military strength in the Far East could only produce an effect contrary to its expectations, and destroy friendly feelings and trust of Japan towards the Soviet Union.

U.S. NAVAL SHIPS INCREASE JAPANESE PORT CALLS

OW140742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. nuclear-powered submarines made remarkably more port calls to Japan last year than in the past and such calls are likely to increase this year, disclosed the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Defense Agency.

The increase, as deemed by the Foreign Ministry, shows a U.S. intention to use Japan as its frontpost to counterbalance the Soviet military might in the Pacific region.

According to the sources, 20 port calls were made by U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to Japan last year, two times more than what was registered in the preceding year. Since the beginning of this year there have been already five port calls by U.S. nuclear-powered submarines, and another one will be made by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet at Sasebo on March 21.

With stopover of U.S. nuclear-powered vessels at Japanese ports having increased remarkably since 1980 -- attaining the frequency level last year to what it was during the Vietnam war -- a change in the U.S. strategy has been shown, said Defense Agency officials.

Stress was made in a recent U.S. Government report on the Soviet military might that the United States must counter the reinforced Soviet military presence in the Far East by increasing its own naval strength.

Reflecting the strategic consideration of the U.S. Government, the United States has appealed to Japan to strengthen its naval forces by, as part of the means, deploying U.S. F-16 fighters at Misawa airbase and allow more visits of U.S. nuclear-powered vessels to Japanese ports.

#### JAPAN OPPOSITION PARTIES DECRY U.S. CARRIER VISIT

OW120035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Various Japanese opposition parties today aired their opposition to the port call of the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterprise."

The "Enterprise" is to anchor in the port of Sasebo of Nagasaki Prefecture for two weeks.

The Japanese Government agreed to the ships port call, saying it is natural for the ship to stay in the Sasebo port in accordance with the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

This afternoon the Japan Socialist Party, the Komei Party and other opposition parties issued resolutions or leaders' speeches opposing the arrival of the U.S. aircraft carrier, pointing out that it undermines the three-point non-nuclear policy of not possessing, not introducing and not bringing nuclear arms into Japan.

A resolution adopted by the Japan Socialist Party this afternoon said it is of common knowledge that the "Enterprise" carries nuclear weapons. It stated that the party will stick to the three-point non-nuclear principles and will cooperate with the Japan Council of Trade Unions and other organizations to hold a rally in Sasebo on March 21 to protest against the ships arrival.

#### CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPAN JOINT VENTURES GROUP

OW111650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with a delegation from the special committee for Japan-China joint ventures here this afternoon.

The delegation is led by Yaeji Watanabe, legal adviser to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

The delegation attended the first meeting of the China-Japan joint ventures promoting team which was held here today and yesterday. The meeting summed up the experience in developing economic and technical cooperation and joint ventures between China and Japan and explored ways of expanding joint ventures on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Chen Muhua congratulated the meeting on its success and said that prospects are broad for Sino-Japanese economic cooperation.

Present were Wang Yaoting and Zheng Hongye, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

LEADERS MEET WITH JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL

## Yao Yilin Meeting

OW111230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this afternoon with Ichizo Kimura, vice-chairman and director general of the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and his party.

They had a friendly conversation on the promotion of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Yesterday, Kimura opened the Japanese medical instruments exhibition for 1983 in Beijing.

## Gu Mu Meeting

OW111616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here this evening with Ichizo Kimura, vice-chairman and director-general of the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade.

Gu Mu paid tribute to Kimura for his contributions to the development of the economic relations and trade between the two countries. They exchanged views on ways of furthering Sino-Japanese ties.

Gu Mu gave a dinner for Kimura after the meeting.

GROUP OF JAPANESE WAR ORPHANS RETURNS TO CHINA

OW120824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (XINHUA) -- A forty-five-member group of Japanese war-time orphans who came to seek their relatives in Japan flew back to China this morning.

These were a group of the Japanese orphans left behind in China after the defeat of Japan during the war. After a two-week search since their arrival on February 25, 22 of them have found their kin in Japan. Their home-coming visit aroused sympathy among various circles in Japan, who all wish them success in their effort to trace their relatives.

REN ZHONGYI SEES OFF LIU TIANFU GROUP TO JAPAN

HK140420 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of Governor Sakai of Japan's Hyogo Prefecture, the six members of the Guangdong Province friendship delegation, with Governor Liu Tianfu and Vice Governor Sun Dingshi as head and deputy head, respectively, left Guangzhou on a plane by way of Shanghai yesterday afternoon to carry out a friendly visit in Japan. Governor Liu Tianfu and the delegation will sign an agreement in Japan with Japan's Hyogo Prefecture to form a friendly relationship between Guangdong Province and Hyogo Prefecture. They will also further exchange views with the people of the prefecture on cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields.

Ren Zhongyi, Liang Weilin and other responsible persons of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City saw the delegation off at the airport.

YOUTH PAPER REBUKES SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

HK140907 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Chen Shixin [7115 6108 0207]: "The 'Intelligence Quotient' of the Hanoi Authorities"]

[Text] As soon as the "statement of the Vientiane conference" came out, it drew people's attention to the "intelligence quotient" of the Hanoi authorities.

Some people said: The Hanoi authorities and their boss who every day foot a bill of millions of U.S. dollars are absolute fools. They sent more than 200,000 invasion troops to a neighboring country, which has been trodden down for 4 years and 2 months. Now, they have suddenly come to realize that a label of "volunteer" should be stuck on these invasion troops.

However, some people said: No, they are not fools and their "intelligence quotient" is not low, because they, after all, have fished a shining "golden needle" out of an ocean of words.

The word "volunteer" is indeed a term shining with dignity and justice.

More than 200 years ago when the North American people rose to fight against British colonial rule, hundreds of thousands of Europeans volunteered to cross the Atlantic to lend support with guns and swords. Among these people were the French bourgeois revolutionary Lafayette, renowned Utopian Socialist Saint Simon, noble-minded Polish fighter Pulaski and so on.

In 1829 the Greek people rose up and defeated the Turkish invaders. People will never forget that noted British poet Byron once bought a warship and organized a contingent of 500 volunteers to aid the Greeks out of a sense of justice.

In the 1930's "international columns" were renowned in Europe. These columns, consisting of volunteers of many countries, were organized to assist the people's armed forces in Spain in beating back attacks of Franco's army and resisting the invasion of German Fascists. The revolutionary song "Righteous Ardour," which has been very popular in China, was composed to support the struggle.

In the 1950's the Chinese people organized their volunteers to assist the Korean people in defending their motherland and fighting against U.S. aggression. At the time the volunteers "valiantly and high-spiritedly crossed over the Yalu River."

From numerous historical events, people have given a definition to the word "volunteer." It stands for an armed forces which people of one country or more than one organize on a voluntary basis in order to support a country or people of a country which suffers from foreign invasion.

In order to hide their shame, the Hanoi authorities are not ashamed to use the noble word "volunteer" to whitewash their 200,000 invasion troops in Kampuchea. People would like to ask: four years ago when Vietnam's troops were pouring into Kampuchea, were there any other country's armed forces in Kampuchea with the exception of Vietnam's invasion troops? Now that more than 4 years have passed, are there any armed forces of other countries on the soil of Kampuchea except Vietnam's invasion troops?

A piece of peacock feather can never make a cock become a peacock. Meanwhile, a statement can in no way gloss over the bloody crimes committed by the Hanoi authorities and their boss in Kampuchea, and a laurel of "volunteers" can by no means change the features of the Hanoi authorities as regional hegemonists. Over the past few days the propaganda machine in Hanoi raised a big fanfare on this issue, yet just as a Vietnamese proverb says: A glib talker speaks no truth.

The little tricks played by the Hanoi authorities in the so-called "statement of the Vientiane conference" are nothing but just as an old Chinese saying goes. "Bowing and scraping before a mirror is blowing one's own trumpet." This has become another standing joke which will live in people's memory. Therefore, in the final analysis, their "intelligence quotient" is not high but very low.

BEIJING ON SRV ATTEMPT TO CONFUSE KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW111315 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Commentary by (Hui Yu): "A Clumsy Trick"]

[Text] More than 4 years have elapsed since the Vietnamese troops' invasion of Kampuchea. Over the past 4 years the Vietnamese authorities' aggression has constantly and vehemently been condemned by world public opinion at a number of important international conferences. Before the opening of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, in order to extricate themselves from their predicament, they hastily convened the so-called three Indochinese countries' summit conference to concoct a statement in an attempt to depict the Kampuchean issue as a disagreement between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and made a ballyhoo about the three Indochinese countries' willingness to sign a nonaggression treaty with the ASEAN countries and to normalize their relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In reality, this is an old theme. You will recall that over the past 4 years the Vietnamese authorities have on many occasions peddled this theme. In July 1980, when the so-called second foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and the Kampuchean puppet administration was held in Vietiane, the Vietnamese authorities proposed that Thailand and the Phnom Penh puppet regime hold direct or indirect talks. After that, at practically every foreign ministerial conference, they loudly called for the holding of a regional conference and conducting so-called bilateral or multilateral talks. They went so far as to say that the Kampuchean issue was a result of a disagreement between ASEAN and the Indochinese bloc and to call for a settlement through a meeting between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

The Hanoi authorities thought that if they kept saying false things again they would be believed. However, little did they realize that these clumsy lies only made increasingly more people in the world realize their true nature.

The Kampuchean question is entirely a result of the Vietnamese authorities' armed aggression against Kampuchea. Only when they unconditionally and totally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea will the Kampuchean question be solved. The ASEAN countries are not opponents in this question. Neither do they have any soldiers stationed in Kampuchea's territory. However, the Vietnamese authorities have continued to absurdly say that the Kampuchean question stems from a disagreement between ASEAN and the Indochina bloc. By saying so, they obviously have a sinister design.

First, they are trying to distort the true nature of the Kampuchean question with a view to covering up their crime of aggression.

Second, they want to use the so-called regional conference for solving the disagreement between ASEAN and the Indochinese bloc to entice the ASEAN countries into recognizing the Indochinese federation set up by Hanoi. In reality, this is tantamount to recognizing the Kampuchean administration and Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Naturally this plot has been unmasked by Thailand and the other ASEAN countries.

Third, they threaten ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, in an attempt to check the support of these countries for the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

After waging armed aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities expanded the flames of war to the Kampuchean-Thai border region, forcing Thailand to directly deal with the Vietnamese expansionists' threat of force. For more than 3 years, since 1980, the Vietnamese troops, using Kampuchea and Laos as bases, have increasingly carried out shellings, encroachments and attacks on Thai territory. The Vietnamese authorities have even gone so far as to threaten that they would deal with Thailand with all means.

However, Thailand and other ASEAN countries are not afraid of brute force. They are still resolutely supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and advocating the restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's legal right of representation at the non-aligned countries' summit conference. This is not only a necessary action to safeguard their own security but also constitutes a contribution to the defense of Asian and world peace, an action hailed by peace-loving and justice-defending people the world over.

Everyone knows that the Kampuchean question is a question of aggression and resistance against aggression between the Vietnamese authorities and the Kampuchean people. No matter what sophistry or calumny the Vietnamese authorities may resort to against the ASEAN bloc, they will never be able to change reality. All of their tricks can only prove that they are powerless and extremely clumsy.

#### VODK 'EXPOSES' SRV INTENTIONS IN PROPOSING TALKS

OW131333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea, in a commentary today, dismissed as "deceptive tactics" the recent Vietnamese proposal for "talks" on Kampuchea between "the Indochinese states" and the ASEAN group.

The commentary says that at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference, the majority of participants denounced Vietnam for its aggression against Kampuchea. It was under such circumstances that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hurriedly dished out this proposal for "talks". Nguyen Co Thach also said that Vietnam is prepared to hold talks with the ASEAN countries even without the participation of the Heng Samrin regime and the recognition of that regime.

Nguyen Co Thach's aim, the commentary says, is to cover up the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and turn this issue into one between "the Indochinese states" and ASEAN countries, thus brushing aside the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese proposal, the commentary points out, is also aimed at prolonging its war of aggression in Kampuchea and easing its plight on the Kampuchean battlefield.

The commentary stresses that if the Vietnamese authorities really want to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, they should implement the U.N. resolutions and pull all their troops out of Kampuchea.

THAI OFFICIAL DENOUNCES SRV WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

OW122230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Soonsiri yesterday denounced the recent Vietnamese pronouncement on troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a pretext for hanging on in that country, the Thai newspaper SING SIAN YIT PAO reported today.

Chairman of the Vietnamese Ministers' Council Pham Van Dong said at the 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi that only when foreign countries stop their penetration into Kampuchea can Vietnam withdraw its "volunteers" totally from Kampuchea.

He said that "penetration" is a word that fits Vietnam because it is Vietnam that invaded Kampuchea and toppled the legitimate Kampuchean Government recognized by all countries.

Prasong said that by describing its troops in Kampuchea as "volunteers", Vietnam is trying to cover up the fact that it refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Prasong said that the Vietnamese suggestion for the "three Indo-Chinese countries" to hold talks with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) without the participation of the Heng Samrin regime is a trick. There is nothing in it, he added.

Prasong said the Vietnamese purpose is to trap ASEAN into recognizing the Heng Samrin regime and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

He rejected the proposal for talks with Vietnam on the Kampuchean problem. If Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, all problems can be negotiated, he said, adding that it is up to Vietnam.

THAI PAPER SAYS VIETNAMESE SETTLE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW131323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 13 (XINHUA) -- About 300,000 Vietnamese have been resettled in Kampuchea since the Vietnamese military occupation of the country, revealed THE NATION REVIEW in a recent news analysis.

These immigrants were all settled in the resources-rich areas along the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, around Tonle Sap and in Phnom Penh, said the analysis.

Since last February, according to the analysis, about 150,000 Vietnamese have moved to Takeo, Kampot and other provinces, and an unknown number of Vietnamese have been sent to the provinces of Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kampong Cham.

The immigration rate is still on the rise without any sign that the massive flow will slow down in the near future, the analysis noted.

Quoting Vietnamese defectors, the analysis said that Hanoi is employing every possible means to get the Vietnamese resettled in Kampuchea as many as possible and has urged the Phnom Penh regime to grant Kampuchean citizenship to the Vietnamese immigrants.

The analysis, based on a piece of newly-obtained intelligence report, revealed that about 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese soldiers released from their services in Kampuchea are encouraged to work there and in Laos.

The Vietnamese in Kampuchea are given key posts at all levels of the Phnom Penh regime. About 60 percent of the population in Phnom Penh are ethnic Vietnamese. The immigration also makes way for Vietnamese to control the economy of Kampuchea, the analysis said.

With the massive resettlement of the Vietnamese immigrants in Kampuchea, the analysis said, conflicts between the Vietnamese immigrants and the local people are growing. Clashes have occurred at Vietnamese settlement around Tonle Sap.

The analysis gave three reasons for Hanoi's immigration of Vietnamese: first, to achieve its plan to establish a "confederation of Indo-China"; secondly, to Vietnamize Kampucheans to assure the victory of the Heng Samrin regime in any elections supervised or observed by international organizations; and thirdly, to ease the unemployment problem facing the Hanoi administration.

LAIO CHENGZHI MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

OW111612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Deacon Chiu, chairman of the Far East Group of companies of Hong Kong, and gave a dinner for him here this evening.

Deacon Chiu arrived here yesterday as a guest of the CHINA DAILY.

HU QILI DELEGATION LEAVES ITALY FOR HOME

Meets PSI Leader 11 March

OW122200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Bettino Craxi held a friendly talk with members of the visiting Chinese Communist Party delegation here at the party's headquarters this afternoon.

The Chinese delegation is led by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Departs After PCI Congress

OW132309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, left here for home after attending the 16th national congress of the Italian Communist Party held in Milan.

The Chinese delegation also toured Bologna, Florence, Naples and Rome.

Gerardo Chiaromonte, a leading member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, was at the airport to see off the Chinese delegation.

Before Hu Qili's departure, Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Italian party's leadership, presented him a letter from Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party general secretary, to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

WANG ZHEN MEETS WEST GERMAN VISITOR 12 MARCH

OW120810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a friendly conversation this morning with Heinz Kuhn, vice-president of Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, and his party.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EUROPE'S 'NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR'

HK140254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 7

["Newsletter from Sweden" by reporter Liu Xumin [0491 4872 3046]: "Storm Over 'Europe's Nuclear-Free Corridor'"]

[Text] The government of the Swedish Social Democratic Party proposed last December the creation of a European zone free of theater nuclear weapons and a "corridor free of nuclear weapons" in a border area 300 kilometers wide, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. This corridor is to run through some areas of the German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia. The Swedish Government also proposed a ban on nuclear weapon maneuvers and a reduction of conventional forces in the "nuclear-free corridor."

The Soviet Union on one hand agreed with the Swedish proposal and on the other hand professed that the 300-kilometer width was not enough and should be expanded to 600 kilometers. Public opinion held that the Soviet "hyperpositive" attitude had entirely changed the nature of the Swedish proposal, because, according to the Soviet proposal, a "European corridor free of nuclear weapons" would cover almost all of West Germany's territory. The NATO nations were disgusted with the Swedish proposal because of the Soviet attitude and flatly rejected it. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl criticized the Swedish proposal for considering the security of the Soviet Union.

Recently, a fresh inside story regarding the "nuclear-free corridor" has been revealed. According to a top secret document of the Swedish Foreign Ministry published by DAGENS NYHETER on 22 February, the Swedish Social Democratic Party government, in the process of working out the proposal, held talks with Brandt and Schmidt, former chancellors of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, and Mr Egon Bahr, the international affairs adviser of Hans-Jochen Vogel, the party's candidate for federal chancellor. The article in DAGENS NYHETER said that Mr Bahr urged the Swedish Government to put forward its proposal on 9 December before the debate on security policy in the West German Bundestag and Sweden did that.

There was a hubbub in Bonn and Stockholm over this event. In West Germany, Chancellor and Chairman of the Christian Social Union Helmut Kohl and spokesmen of some political parties, taking advantage of the event, criticized Mr Bahr, disarmament expert and adviser on disarmament of the Social Democratic Party, and the party's candidate for chancellor, Herr Vogel, for taking an equivocal attitude towards important foreign and security policy issues. In Stockholm, Prime Minister Olof Palme and his Social Democratic government were attacked for failing to make a report beforehand to the other political leaders in the Parliament and to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament on such an important foreign policy issue.

Prime Minister Olof Palme was very angry at the disclosure of the secret by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He stressed that discipline should be enforced in the ministry. He thought that the disclosure of the secret in the press was caused by the Moderate Coalition Party, the conservative party, playing tricks behind the stage. Prime Minister Olof Palme refuted the allegation of the Moderate Coalition Party members that "Swedish foreign policy has been directed by the West German opposition party."

On 24 February, Herr Bahr of the West German Social Democratic Party strongly denied that he had become involved in the case as reported by the Swedish newspaper. He said that he never drafted any note for the Swedish Government and that he only summarized a few points for Palme at Palme's request. On 26 February, leaders of the three other bourgeois political parties in Sweden unanimously urged the government to put all documents related to the proposal on "nuclear-free corridor" on the table.

At present, the storm has not yet calmed down. The "nuclear-free corridor" event has made the political situation in West Europe more complicated.

SFRY'S MIJAT SUKOVIC MEETS LEADERS IN BEIJING

Zhao Ziyang Meeting

OW121558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, in Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

At the meeting, Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government wishes that Sino-Yugoslav economic and technical cooperation constantly expands along with the good political relations between the two countries.

Premier Zhao said: "We should open up various channels for cooperation that are beneficial to both sides to ensure stable economic cooperation between the two countries."

Vice-President Sukovic said that his talks with the Chinese are rich in content. "We have analyzed the economic development of our two countries and have seen prospects for our economic cooperation," he said.

He said that Yugoslavia will adopt all possible measures and make use of various channels to push forward economic cooperation with China.

Present were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, He Ying, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic.

Chen Muhua at Economic Meeting

OW111418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The third meeting of the Chinese-Yugoslav committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened here this afternoon.

Chen Muhua, Chinese chairman of the committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Mijat Sukovic, Yugoslav chairman of the committee and vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke at the meeting.

They reviewed the progress made in bilateral economic cooperation and trade since the second meeting was held in 1980, and expressed their sincere desire and confidence in expanding economic relations between the two countries.

The three-day meeting will explore future development and specific items.

Chen Muhua Hosts Banquet

OW111718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of the Yugoslav Government delegation led by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council.

In her toast, Chen Muhua said relations between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples of China and Yugoslavia have been very good.

"We trust, respect and support each other, and our friendly relations will surely be strengthened," she said. "Since we have such good political relations between us, our economic relations will surely grow through concerted efforts."

In reply, Sukovic noted that Yugoslav-Chinese relations have been developing in all fields. "It is very important that we help each other and strengthen our economic cooperation," he said.

He said he expected the success of the third meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation now in session to bring about closer economic cooperation between the two countries.

#### XIA YAN LEADS COMMEMORATION OF CSSR WRITER

OW111606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- More than 300 people gathered here this afternoon to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the birth of Julius Fucik, the national hero of Czechoslovakia and a revolutionary writer.

Julius Fucik was born in 1903 to a worker's family in Prague. During the Second World War, he joined the struggle against the Nazi occupation. He was arrested in 1942 and killed the next year by the Gestapo. His famous work, "Notes From the Gallows," written on slips of paper in the prison at Pankrats, Prague, had a great impact on the Chinese people. It was translated into 91 languages.

Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, chaired the commemorative meeting. He said that in commemorating this Czechoslovak hero's anniversary, a play called "Julius Fucik" was staged by the Art Institute of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

He said that, through various commemorative activities, the heroic image of Fucik will live forever in the minds of the Chinese people.

Zdenek Trhlik, Czechoslovak ambassador to China, said Fucik was a communist who dedicated his life to the goal of socialism and communism, and a journalist who fought against the bourgeois regime and for a just social system.

"We are very glad that, as the Czechoslovak people, the Chinese people highly respect Julius Fucik. In both countries Fucik has become the symbol of revolutionary heroism and optimism, and in particular a brilliant example for the younger generation," he said.

Ye Shuifu, director of the Institute of Foreign Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave an account of Fucik's life at the meeting.

Present were Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Liu Baiyu, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association.

A Czechoslovak feature film was shown after the meeting.

COVERAGE OF NIGERIAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Beijing Arrival

OW121042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 March (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Dr. Alex I. Ekwueme, vice-president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Mrs. B.C. Ekwueme arrived here today for an official friendship visit to China.

Dr. Ekwueme flew in from New Delhi where he attended the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference. During his week-long visit here, Vice-President Ekwueme is scheduled to exchange views with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. Tomorrow the Chinese Government will give an official welcome ceremony in honor of Vice-President Ekwueme.

Upon their arrival at the Beijing airport, Vice-President Ekwueme and Mrs. Ekwueme were met by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.

A boy and a girl presented bouquets to the vice-president and his wife.

Nigerian Ambassador to China S.S. Salifu and Mrs. Salifu also greeted the vice-president at the airport.

Ceremonial Welcome

OW130444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome here this morning to Dr. Alex I. Ekwueme, vice-president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li presided at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

As Dr. Ekwueme and Mrs. B.C. Ekwueme arrived at the plaza, Wan Li had a cordial handshake with them and they exchanged greetings. Two Young Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets.

The military band played national anthems of Nigeria and China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Wan Li, Dr. Ekwueme reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some 200 children from the capital cheered greetings to the distinguished African guests when the vice-president and his party met them.

Among those present at the ceremony were Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, foreign minister; and Sun Daguang, minister of geology and minerals.

Also present were high-ranking Nigerian officials accompanying Dr. Ekwueme on the visit and Nigerian Ambassador to China S.S. Salifu.

Talks With Wan Li

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li this morning held the first session of talks with Dr. Alex I. Ekwueme, vice-president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, at the Great Hall of the People.

In a sincere and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on international issues of common concern and on the relations between China and Nigeria. The two sides shared the view that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, their relations have been developing in a sound way and the two sides have identical views on a series of international issues.

Dr. Ekwueme gave an account of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference which closed yesterday. According to the vice-president, the participants all emphasized that strengthened South-South cooperation was the most effective way for the developing countries to solve their own economic problems.

Wan Li said, the conference has reflected the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries -- opposing imperialism, colonialism and interference in other internal affairs of other countries, and establishing new international economic order and safeguarding world peace. He said this was the mainstream of the conference. African countries have played an important role during the conference.

Wan Li continued that it was of great importance that the conference laid emphasis on the South-South cooperation. As a close friend of the Non-Aligned Movement, he said, China is willing to make contributions to strengthening this cooperation.

Vice-President Ekwueme also outlined the present situation in Africa.

Taking part in the talks on the Nigerian side were Minister of State for External Affairs Chief Patrick Bolokor, Minister of State for Industries Dr. Ismael Igbani and Ambassador to China S.S. Salifu.

On the Chinese side were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Minister of Geology and Minerals Sun Daguang.

#### Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW131800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and talked with Nigerian Vice-President Alex I. Ekwueme at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Zhao briefed Ekwueme on the achievements China has made in economic construction during the past 30 years, and told the visitor about the on-going economic readjustment.

The Chinese premier said China and Nigeria are both developing countries and have their own strong points. "We should learn from each other, exchange experience and complement each other's deficiencies," Zhao said.

Vice-President Ekwueme conveyed Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari's best wishes to Premier Zhao and other Chinese leaders, as well as the Chinese people.

Zhao asked Ekwueme, upon his return, to convey the regards of Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and his personal greetings to President Shagari and the Nigerian people.

#### Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW131642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today warmly congratulated the concluded seventh conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries on its positive results.

Speaking at a banquet he gave in honor of the visiting Nigerian Vice-President Alex I. Ekwueme, and Mrs. Ekwueme this evening, Zhao Ziyang said: "The Non-Aligned Movement has become a political force exerting important influence in the international arena. The Chinese Government and people deeply appreciate and firmly support the independent, sovereign and non-bloc principles followed by this movement." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1600 GMT on 13 March in a similar item adds on this point: "...and sincerely wish the nonaligned countries more and greater victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of power politics."]

He said: At present, the African and other Third World countries are striving to develop their national economies, culture and education so as to consolidate their hard-won national independence and making unremitting efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Zhao said: "Being a developing country, China resolutely supports and actively promotes South-South cooperation and regards economic and technological cooperation with African countries as an important component of China's participation in South-South cooperation. China is willing to make its contribution to South-South cooperation and the promotion of North-South dialogue by vigorously increasing its economic and technological cooperation with African countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress.

"At present, the independence of Namibia and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa are issues of common concern of Africa and the international community. The Chinese Government and people have all along firmly supported the just struggle of the Namibian and South African people. At the forthcoming 'international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence' to be held in Paris, the Chinese representatives will closely cooperate with all the participating countries and work for the success of the conference.

"It is the common desire of all the African countries to safeguard African solidarity and unity," he said. "We sincerely hope that African solidarity and unity will be preserved and strengthened and that the OAU summit will be convened successfully."

On bilateral relations, the Chinese premier said: "As members of the Third World, our two countries had similar experiences in the past and are now faced with the common tasks of safeguarding independence and developing the economy. Sino-Nigerian friendship is built on a solid basis.

"Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the amicable relations and cooperation between our two countries has developed smoothly on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. Our cooperation in twenty-odd projects demonstrates that our economic and technical cooperation has made a good start. This cooperation is in the interests of both peoples and has a broad prospect."

Vice-President Ekwueme said that the increased and still growing bilateral relations are complemented by a common view of most contemporary international questions, especially those relating to colonialism, racism and apartheid; the question of the Palestinians; the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states; the establishment of a new international economic order; and global security.

He said: "We agree, for instance, that Namibia should be allowed to progress without further delay to independence under the United Nations plan." "We agree too that in order to bring about the overdue changes in South Africa itself, the time has come for the international community to exert meaningful pressure on the racist minority regime there, including the use of sanctions."

The Nigerian vice-president said: "The international situation becomes more dangerous every day. The arms race is accelerating, bringing forth more and more frightening weapons, including nuclear weapons."

He said: "For our part, we will continue to participate actively in all endeavour to reduce armaments, especially nuclear armaments. Of course, it is not only through disarmament that world tension needs to be reduced. The very inequitable distribution of the world's resources, in which less than a quarter of mankind controls and consumes three-quarters of the total global resources, breeds tension of the most far-reaching consequences. The inconclusive dialogue between the rich and poor countries -- the so-called North-South dialogue -- is therefore of critical importance in reducing world tension, and is a significant contribution to the much needed new international economic order."

He said: "Despite your own achievements, which in some respects compare favourably with those of the industrialized world, you have remained true to your Third World partners -- speaking up for them with vigour. Despite your pre-occupation with your own gigantic development tasks, you have shared your experience at development with them, and given them meaningful help. We applaud these gestures and commend them as a fine example of economic cooperation among developing countries (ECDC) upon which we have all put emphasis lately and which found much favour at the just-concluded summit meeting of the non-aligned countries."

"Good friends of Africa, such as China, will be rightly concerned that the Organization of African Unity failed on two occasions last year to hold its 19th assembly of heads of state and government, and I would like to take this opportunity, Your Excellency, to assure our friends that we are sparing no efforts to ensure the survival of the organization."

He said: Our bilateral relations have progressed significantly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1971. One manifestation of the cordiality of these relations has been the exchange of visits at the official and semi-official levels." "I hope and trust that my own visit this week will help to further consolidate these relations," he said.

Ekwueme said: "There is another area in which our bilateral relations have grown enormously. I refer here to the many projects of mutual cooperation which are in progress, or planned, in agriculture, livestock and fisheries; in water borehole development; in industrial training; and in the fields of health and sports. I look to an expansion of our co-operation in these and other fields."

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Wan Li, State Councillor Ji Pengfei [at this point XINHUA Domestic version adds: "...his wife Xu Hanging..."], Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Minister of Geology and Minerals Sun Daguang and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.

Also present were distinguished Nigerian guests accompanying Vice-President Ekwueme on the visit and Ambassador to China S.S. Salifu and Mrs. Salifu.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

OW140545 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President and Mrs. Alex Ekwueme of Nigeria placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Further Talks With Wan Li

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The responsibility system practised in China's rural areas came up as the main subject at today's talks between Vice-Premier Wan Li and visiting Nigerian Vice-President A.I. Ekwueme.

It is learned that the vice-premier briefed the vice-president and his aides on how the new system has boosted farm production since it was started in 1978. The visitors, who are pushing a "green revolution" in their country, listened with great interest.

After the talks, Vice-President Ekwueme and Mrs. Ekwueme were honored at a luncheon given by State Councillor Huang Hua who visited Nigeria in 1981.

Kang Keqing Meets Mrs Ekwueme

OW141240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here today with Mrs. B. Ekwueme, wife of Nigerian Vice-President A.I. Ekwueme.

Present were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation.

HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES BEIJING MARX RALLY 13 MARCH

OW130826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held a grand meeting this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People to commemorate the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, great teacher of the proletariat and of the exploited and oppressed masses throughout the world and founder of scientific communism. More than 10,000 people attended the meeting.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, delivered at the meeting a long speech, "The Radiance of the Great Truth of Marxism Lights Our Way Forward".

Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee's Political Bureau and premier of the State Council, presided over the meeting. Seated on the rostrum along with others were Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, members of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee. A huge portrait of Karl Marx hung in the center of the rostrum, flanked by red flags and green pines. At three P.M., Zhao Ziyang declared the meeting open and the military band played "The Internationale".

Amid warm applause, General Secretary Hu Yaobang addressed the meeting. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese communists, proletariat and the Chinese people of all nationalities, he honored the memory of Karl Marx, who rests in eternal peace in London, and expressed the deepest gratitude to him.

Hu Yaobang devoted the greater part of his speech to the important role of knowledge and intellectuals in building China into a powerful, modernized socialist country. In a country like China with its low economic and cultural level, he pointed out, "whether or not we are able to master modern science and culture is a pivotal factor determining success or failure in our construction".

Also seated on the rostrum were other party and state leaders, including Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Liao Chengzhi, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan and Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, attended on invitation.

Also present at the meeting were leading members of the departments under the party Central Committee, various ministries, leading organs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, various democratic parties, mass organizations and Beijing Municipality. Representatives of workers, youth, women and intellectuals also attended the meeting.

A number of foreign comrades and friends, as well as experts working in China to help its socialist construction, were invited to the meeting.

## Text of Hu Yaobang Speech

OW130927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the speech entitled "The Radiance of the Great Truth of Marxism Lights Our Way Forward", delivered by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the meeting in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Karl Marx held here today:

Comrades and friends:

We are gathered here today at this grand meeting to commemorate the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, founder of scientific communism, great teacher of the proletariat and of the exploited and oppressed masses throughout the world, and the most outstanding revolutionary and scientist in human history.

Marx was a German of the 19th century, but his influence far exceeds the limitations of time and place. He belongs to the whole of progressive mankind as well as to the proletariat of the world and all oppressed peoples and nations. As Frederick Engels said following Marx's death, Marx had fertilized with his powerful thought the proletarian movement of both the Western and Eastern hemispheres. (1) [see notes at end of speech] It was under the guidance of Marx's theory that the communists, the proletariat and the people of all nationalities in China embarked on the correct path of revolution and liberation in this enormous yet backward country of the East. The Chinese people have now accomplished the new-democratic and the socialist revolution and become masters of this great socialist country. We are creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, striving to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization and to fulfill the splendid programme set forth at the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. All of us feel more deeply now that, without Marx's theory, China could not possibly have become what she is today. We have learned from Marx, conscientiously studied and drawn wisdom and strength from his works, and shall continue to do so. Therefore, as we honour the memory of Karl Marx, who rests in eternal peace in London, let us today, at this commemorative meeting held in the East, express our deepest gratitude to him.

Comrades and friends:

Marx's greatest contribution to mankind is his theory of scientific communism, which, formulated by Marx together with his closest comrade-in-arms Frederick Engels, equipped the proletariat and progressive people of the world with the most powerful ideological weapon for criticizing the old world, creating a new world and struggling for their own emancipation.

Marx was the first to combine materialism with dialectics and to apply dialectical materialism to the observation and examination of the history of human society, bringing to light the truths that, in the final analysis, material production constitutes the basis of man's social, political and ideological life taken as a whole and that the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production constitutes the real motive force of historical development. He scientifically explained the role of class struggle in human history and the conditions under which classes come into being, develop and die out.

Marx was the first to discover the secret of the exploitation of labour by capital, namely, the law of surplus value, and to bring to light the circumstances of the birth and development of capitalism and its final historically inevitable replacement by communism.

He was thus the first to transform utopian socialism into scientific socialism, proving that the modern proletariat represents the new social force for the overthrow of the old system and the establishment of the new, and that it is the most promising and thoroughly revolutionary class.

Thereby, he brought about the most radical change in history, economics and philosophy and established a truly scientific world outlook and the most thorough theory of social revolution.

From its very birth, Marxism has demonstrated its mighty power with which no other ideological system can compare. Marx joined the revolution in his youth, and after he became a communist, he directly led the workers' movement, identified himself with it and dedicated his whole life to the emancipation of the proletariat. His revolutionary activity was carried on in the 19th century, when European society was in the throes of violent upheavals and revolutionary storms. Under the test of these storms, particularly the severe test of the great struggle for the Paris Commune in 1871, a motley variety of previously vociferous schools of socialism, gradually died out. Marx's theory alone rapidly spread far and wide, because it truly represented the interests of the proletariat and the people at large and brilliantly summarized the experience of both the old and the new revolutionary movements. The proletarian party personally created by Marx developed from a small group of exiled revolutionaries into a "powerful party that made the whole official world tremble". (2)

Marx and Engels have passed away, but Marxism has developed with increasing vigour. The past century has demonstrated, again and again, that the history of Marxism is one of triumph over successive onslaughts by various antagonistic ideological trends and over "encirclement and suppression" by reactionary forces. However serious the setbacks and violent the storms, its revolutionary drive has remained invincible. The past century has also repeatedly shown that the history of Marxism is one in which it has overcome various erroneous tendencies within the Marxist movement, thus continuing its forward march. Revisionism is erroneous because it discards the universal truth of Marxism; dogmatism, too, is erroneous because it regards Marxism as a set of rigid tenets. Both revisionism and dogmatism run counter to Marxism in that they separate the subjective from the objective world and divorce theory from practice. Marxism is a developing science; it is the guide to revolution. Its vitality lies in its constant analysis and study of new situations and problems that arise in the course of practice and in its integration with concrete revolutionary practice at different times and in different countries. This is the well-spring of the unceasing enrichment and development of Marxism and the basic guarantee for its ever-growing revolutionary vigour.

The victory of the October Revolution led by V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party of Russia represented the first momentous development of Marxism after the death of Marx and Engels. Lenin and his party formulated their own line and policies by integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the then latest developments of the world situation in the era of imperialism and with the concrete realities of Russia. From this arose the new development of Marxism, the birth of Leninism, the victory of the October Revolution and the realization of socialist revolution first in one country. If Lenin and the Russian Bolshevik Party had failed to act in the light of the actual conditions in Russia but had held rigidly to Marx's specific conclusion that the proletarian revolution must win victory simultaneously in the major capitalist countries, what would have been the result? There would have been no victory of the October Revolution.

The triumph of the Chinese revolution is the most significant event in the history of Marxism's development after the October Revolution. Under the conditions then prevailing in the world's East, Comrade Mao Zedong and our party integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete realities in China, relied closely on the peasants -- the powerful ally of the working class in the rural areas and the main revolutionary force against feudalism -- and found the correct path of encircling the cities from the countryside.

From this flowed the birth of Mao Zedong Thought and the triumph of the Chinese revolution. If we had not taken this path, but had held rigidly to the traditional mode of revolution in modern Europe, that is, the seizure of state power through urban armed uprisings, what would have been the result? There would have been no triumph of the Chinese revolution.

It follows that a basic lesson to draw from the history of the development of Marxism is that the Marxist party of each country cannot succeed in revolution and construction unless it formulates its own line and policies in accordance with its own concrete conditions and with the international and domestic circumstances in which it finds itself.

For more than three decades since the Second World War, the world Communist movement has followed a tortuous course of development. It has scored magnificent successes and victories, but has also experienced severe setbacks and failures, undergoing a bewildering process of turbulence and division. This complex historical phenomenon has given rise to a wide variety of reactions throughout the world. Some people have gloated over the setbacks, whereas others have lost their confidence, describing Marxism as being in a state of "crisis". However, amidst such shouts of "crisis", the Marxist parties and organizations of many countries, braving all kinds of attacks, have heroically and calmly carried on the fight. In the tortuous course of development all true Marxists and far-sighted people are discerning a most essential positive factor, i.e., politically and ideologically more and more Marxist parties and organizations have dared to break with blind faith, to emancipate their minds and to think for themselves, thus becoming able independently to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the revolution in their own countries. Facts have proved that on the questions of how to handle correctly the relations between the parties of various countries and of what specific road of revolution to take, the Marxist parties in different countries have a much deeper understanding and are richer in experience and their level is clearly higher than before. Fundamentally, this has created the most important condition for the greater development of Marxism.

In our own Communist Party of China, a change of historic significance has taken place since the Third Plenary Session of its Eleventh Central Committee in late 1978. Our party fell into dire straits in the ten years (1966-76) of the "Cultural Revolution". However, in spite of all the difficulties the Chinese people did not lose faith in Marxism; on the contrary, they were able to acquire a better understanding of its truth. In the short span of four years or so from the Third Plenary Session to the Twelfth National Congress of the C.P.C. in September 1982, we fulfilled the arduous task of setting things to rights in our guiding ideology. In essence, this means that we have re-embarked on the road of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the actual realities in China under the new historical conditions. This is the only correct road opened up for us by Comrade Mao Zedong. Our personal experience has made us appreciate keenly the brilliance of his thinking and practice and the tremendous wisdom and strength he brought to the party and people when he adhered to this correct road through decades of activity. It has also made us realize that, deviating or departing from this correct road in the evening of his life, even such a great Marxist as Comrade Mao Zedong could not avoid going astray and making distressing mistakes. Therefore, by setting things to rights we mean restoring Mao Zedong Thought to its true essence and upholding and developing it. Some people are prattling right up to now that we have abandoned Mao Zedong Thought. This only shows that they have no idea of what Mao Zedong Thought means, that is, no idea of what Marxism means.

In setting things to rights in ideology, we have resolutely shaken off the "left" tendency and the personality cult that long fettered us, re-established the principle of seeking truth from facts, scientifically appraised the historical role of Mao Zedong Thought and Comrade Mao Zedong, and restored and developed the Marxist principles guiding our party life.

In setting things to rights politically, we have courageously discarded the erroneous theory of "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" that did us so much harm, correctly re-analysed the contradictions in China's socialist society, achieved political stability and unity and shifted the focus of work of the whole party.

In setting things to rights in the agricultural system, we have resolutely corrected certain grave and prolonged misunderstandings regarding such questions as the socialist public economy and mass production, overcome the serious egalitarian error of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and created the system of responsibility for agricultural production characterized by contracting for specialized work and by payment being linked to output. In such ways the Marxist principle of "to each according to his work" and the principle of integrating the interests of the state, the collective and the individual are being genuinely implemented in the vast rural areas in the light of China's concrete conditions. The bold reform in agriculture has pioneered a correct road and given our 800 million peasants a free hand to fully tap their tremendous labour potential, develop a diversified economy and expand production in breadth and depth. It has led to a steady rise in purchasing power for means of production as well as for consumer goods and thus to the building up of an extensive socialist market. This has lent tremendous impetus to our socialist modernization drive as a whole, and will continue to do so. Far from losing its foothold or slipping back as some half-baked critics have claimed, socialism has become greatly consolidated and is taking big strides forward in our rural areas. This is because we have given up old forms that were divorced from realities -- forms that were either uncritically copied from other countries or arbitrarily devised by ourselves -- and have found new forms that are truly Chinese and suited to China's current rural conditions.

We have now entered the stage of creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. But in our economic, social and other activities, there still exist many erroneous ideas and models that do not suit China's actual conditions and that have long fettered people's minds and seriously hampered the development of the productive forces. Only by proceeding from realities, breaking away from such ideas and models and instituting properly guided reforms step by step and in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly way can we create a new situation in all fields, better integrate the fundamental principles of Marxism with the concrete reality of our modernization drive and develop scientific socialism even further. In order to achieve the four modernizations (modernization of China's industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology), and to vigorously develop the productive forces, it is imperative to carry out reforms in both the relations of production and the superstructure.

We are convinced that, by readjusting those links in the relations of production that are not in correspondence with the growth of the productive forces and those links in the superstructure that are not in correspondence with the requirements of the economic base, always provided that we adhere to the four cardinal principles (these principles refer to adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship (i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat), the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), and the basic system of socialism, we will surely succeed in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics and bring out to the full the immense creativeness latent in our hundreds of millions of people, so that the superiority of the socialist system will display itself still better. This, of course, cannot be accomplished in a short time, for it involves a process of constant improvement and progress. But it can be predicted that through one or two decades of hard struggle China, as an economically and culturally backward developing country with a population of one billion, will make historic progress in its modernization programme under the socialist system and that this will bring a new major victor for Marxism in the East at the turn of the century.

Comrades and friends:

Marx was not only a great revolutionary, but also a great scientist. One extremely important factor which enabled him to found scientific communism was that he mastered all that was best in the culture and knowledge of mankind and integrated it firmly with the workers' movement. As Lenin said, the ideological sources of Marxism lay in its critical assimilation of three main trends of thought prevailing in the three most advanced countries of the time, that is, German classical philosophy, English classical political economy and French utopian socialism. (3) And Marx's theory was able to "win the hearts and minds of millions and tens of millions of the most revolutionary class" because he based himself "on the firm foundation of the human knowledge acquired under capitalism," knowledge which enriched his conclusions. (4) Marx's knowledge was extensive and expert. Rarely in the history of the world has any person achieved such breadth of scope and accomplished so much. Marx won the admiration of many honest scientists, thinkers and historians. The apologists of the old world tried to write him off or branded his theory as being thoroughly "outdated," but facts proved that this was mere wishful thinking. Generation after generation of scholars, young people, activists in the workers' movement, national revolutionaries and other people seeking change have continued to draw inexhaustible strength and confidence from Marxism. This would be inconceivable in regard to any flash-in-the-pan "new trend of thought." Marx's diligence and tenacity were amazing, and particularly in his rigorous approach to scholarly research, he set a worthy example for all scientific workers. Often persecuted by reactionary governments, he had to live abroad in exile, drifting from place to place. But his fighting will became even firmer and he never ceased to strive on along the road of revolution and science. All his life he was plagued by poverty, somewhat alleviated only with help from Engels. Four of his children died either in infancy or childhood and he could not even afford a small coffin for one daughter. (5) He dedicated all his energies and wisdom and the choicest fruits of his scientific research to the working class and to all mankind. This spirit of utter devotion can move one to song and tears. Marx was indeed a working-class intellectual par excellence, and the most outstanding intellectual representing the wisdom and conscience of mankind.

In speaking here of the importance of the mastery of humanity's cultural heritage to the success of Marx's great cause and of Marx as the most outstanding intellectual, I would like to take the opportunity to discuss at some length the correct attitude our party, the Chinese working class and other working people should take towards knowledge and intellectuals.

Since our party's founding more than 60 years ago, its main efforts have gone into leading the people of all our nationalities in the performance of two major tasks. One is the overthrow of the old world, the three big mountains (imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism), and the other is the building of a new world, or the building of a powerful, modern socialist China. Knowledge and intellectuals were necessary for overthrowing the old world, and they are even more necessary for building the new. Furthermore, in a country like China with its low economic and cultural level, whether or not we are able to master modern science and culture is a pivotal factor determining success or failure in our construction. But it is precisely with regard to this key question that our understanding has been inadequate for so long and that we have for years been obsessed with erroneous ideas that depart from Marxism. Today, the correct attitude towards knowledge and intellectuals has therefore become a vital and urgent question, in the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's socialist modernization.

It must be affirmed that our party has had marked successes in handling the question of intellectuals. The founding and development of our party cannot be separated from the efforts of revolutionary intellectuals. In 1939, when the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45) entered a more arduous stage, a decision was taken, drafted by Comrade Mao Zedong, on "recruiting large numbers of intellectuals," and in this well-known document he made an incisive Marxist analysis of the characteristics of the intellectuals in semi-colonial and semi-feudal China and laid down the policy of recruiting them boldly. History has already proved the importance of this strategic decision to the winning of victories in the anti-Japanese war, in the war of liberation (1946-49) and in our cause after the founding of the People's Republic. In the early years after the birth of New China, our party was, for some time, rather prudent and basically correct in its attitude towards intellectuals. In 1956, that is, after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, Comrade Zhou Enlai, in his report at a meeting on the question of intellectuals convened on the proposal of Comrade Mao Zedong, systematically expounded the relationship between this question and the acceleration of socialist construction. For the first time, he pointed out in explicit terms that the overwhelming majority of China's intellectuals had already become a part of the working class, and issued the great call to "scale the heights of science." Under the party's leadership, progress without parallel in Chinese history has been made in science, education and culture. There have been major achievements in science and technology, including such sophisticated items as the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb, rocket carriers and man-made satellites. Not only have we recruited large numbers of intellectuals who were educated before liberation, but we have trained an even larger number of new intellectuals, among whom more than four million have received higher education. They constitute the backbone of our intellectuals force today, and this contingent is growing steadily. They, along with the workers and peasants with whom they have identified themselves, are people we should rely on, for in their joint efforts lies our hope of attaining, by the end of this century, the advanced world levels of the 1970's and 1980's in science and technology.

But it should be noted that, from the late 1950s onwards, we gradually swerved away from the correct orientation and committed serious "left" errors in our attitude towards knowledge and intellectuals. The principal manifestations were contempt for knowledge and specialized studies, the stigmatizing as "bourgeois" of large numbers of intellectuals who loved their socialist motherland and had made important contributions to socialist construction, and discrimination and attacks against them. The result was that many intellectuals felt depressed and not a few were wronged. At the same time, efforts to carry out the strategic task of making our cadres at large better educated and professionally more competent were slackened or abandoned altogether. During the "Cultural Revolution" these tendencies reached heights of absurdity and whoever attached importance to knowledge and intellectuals was described as going "revisionist" and creating the danger of "subjugating the party and nation". Thus, the effects of the "left" mistakes concerning knowledge and intellectuals became an important component of the catastrophic upheaval of that distressing decade.

Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in 1976, and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party, there has been a marked turn for the better. In 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further expounded the thesis that the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals have become a part of the working class, thus bringing the party's policy towards intellectuals back onto the right track of Marxism, as is now generally known. At the same time, however, it must be noted that the grave consequences of the prolonged "left" mistakes are far from being liquidated either in our ideology and public opinion or in various political, economic and organizational measures adopted. The working class and other working people throughout the country, all party comrades and primarily the leading cadres at different levels must gain a profound understanding of the Marxist concept on this major issue, so as to meet the urgent needs of vigorous expansion in our cause of socialist modernization. Time is as precious as gold to us. It is high time we solved this question thoroughly and without any hesitation.

Comrades and friends:

What lessons should we draw from the past twists and turns on the question of knowledge and intellectuals? And what truly revolutionary and scientific Marxist concepts should we establish in the light of them?

First, it is imperative that we fight against the incorrect tendency of isolating Marxism from the cultural achievements of mankind and setting it against the latter, that we establish the correct concept of valuing scientific and general knowledge and that we mobilize the whole party and the whole people to strive to acquire knowledge of modern science and culture.

Where does Marxism come from? Fundamentally, it is no doubt the product of contradictions and of the workers' movements in capitalist society; at the same time it is the result of absorbing human knowledge accumulated over several thousand years. If the cultural achievements of mankind had not been applied to the scientific discovery of the laws governing historical development and to the definition of the fundamental and long-term interests of the working class, the movement of the workers could only have given rise to various kinds of theories such as syndicalism, economism, reformism and anarchism, but not to Marxism. Moreover, our comrades have all learned through personal experience that to study Marxism one has to have a certain amount of knowledge. Simple class feeling can make one receptive to some isolated Marxist concepts, but is inadequate for a systematic understanding and good command of Marxism.

In order to build a new world under the guidance of Marxism, apply and develop it in the great cause of China's modernization and use it to educate all the builders of socialism, it is all the more necessary that we make sustained efforts to critically assimilate new knowledge and the new achievements of modern science and culture. "Knowledge is power." (6) It should be part of the fine qualities of us communists and all builders of the future to value knowledge, embrace it, thirst after it and turn it into immense power for building a new world.

A fallacy that prevailed during the "Cultural Revolution" was that "the more learned one become, the more reactionary he will be". It must be pointed out explicitly that human knowledge, that is, the knowledge of natural sciences, of production and technology, of history and geography, of different branches of modern social sciences studied under the guidance of Marxism and of operation and management as a reflection of the laws governing mass social production, as well as various other kinds of knowledge embodying the progress of mankind and the demands of progressive classes in history -- all such knowledge contains truths accumulated by mankind in the long process of understanding and changing the world, is the product of its hard labour and can be a weapon in its fight for freedom. The more knowledge people acquire, the better able they will be to know the world and to change it. This is a sign of social progress. Even certain things which played an important role in history but are imbued with prejudices of the reactionary classes, should be critically analysed by Marxists and whatever is useful in them can be assimilated. What really matters is the standpoint, views and methods people apply in regard to knowledge. In general, it is always better to have more knowledge than less, and it definitely must not be said that "the more learned one becomes, the more reactionary he will be."

When we state that Marxism is based on the fine cultural achievements of mankind, we naturally include natural sciences in that basis. It is particularly important to make this point clear today when we are concentrating on socialist modernization. Here I would like to stress the importance Marx and Engels attached to natural sciences, by delving deeply into the theories of mathematics and natural sciences and into a wealth of technical material and by applying the results of natural sciences, especially of the three great discoveries. (7) In the 19th century, they substantiated the theory that things in nature develop through interconnection and mutual transformation, thereby laying a solid foundation in natural sciences for the Marxist world outlook. Two works by Engels, *Dialectics of Nature* and *Anti-Duehring*, give concentrated expression to the results of their studies in this area. Particularly noteworthy is Marx's famous thesis that science constitutes a productive force and has always played the role of a revolutionary motive force of history. Taking his stand with the proletariat which represents the advanced productive forces, Marx highly valued the role of science and technology in propelling social development and vividly referred to certain epoch-making achievements in these fields as "revolutionists of a rather more dangerous character". (8) than some famous revolutionary persons of his time. When the techniques for generating electricity were still in an embryonic stage, he perceived discerningly that mankind would soon see the dawn of the epoch of electricity. When the world's first experimental electric transmission line was set up, Marx and Engels gave it the closest attention, foreseeing that in future electricity would reach remote corners of the world and "become the most powerful lever in eliminating antithesis between town and country". 9) So Marx, while fighting for the overthrow of the old world, already paid great heed to developments in science and technology.

Should not we, who today shoulder the great historical responsibility of building a New China, give science and technology still greater attention and all the more conscientiously study and master modern science and culture? There can be no doubt that once our hundreds of millions of working people, who have become masters of their country, are armed with Marxism and modern science and culture, they will become more powerful and dynamic productive forces and be able to perform world-shaking deeds.

Second, it is imperative that we oppose the erroneous tendency of separating intellectuals from the working class, counterposing them to the workers and regarding them as an "alien force", that we confirm the correct concept of intellectuals as a part of the working class and that we strengthen a hundredfold the unity between workers and peasants on the one hand and intellectuals on the other.

We must respect and rely on the intellectuals as much as we respect and rely on the workers and peasants in the great cause of socialist construction. In the Marxist view, intellectuals do not constitute an independent class. Before the founding of New China, ours was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Although intellectuals were for the most part linked to the bourgeoisie or the petty bourgeoisie in their social status, the overwhelming majority of them were at the same time oppressed by imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Therefore a number joined the revolution directly, others sympathized with it and a great many cherished anti-imperialist and patriotic aspirations. Those reactionary intellectuals who did obdurately range themselves against the revolutionary people and served the ruling classes were of course a force alien to the proletariat. But they were very few in number. When our socialist society was built, the conditions of China's intellectuals underwent a fundamental change. The overwhelming majority of them coming over from the old society have been working energetically for socialism and have been educated in Marxism and tempered and tested over a long period since the founding of New China. Moreover, over 90 per cent of our intellectuals today have been trained in the new society and, in their overwhelming majority, come from worker, peasant or intellectual families. Although major differences in their form of labour still exist between intellectuals on the one hand and workers and peasants on the other, this does not keep us from stating that in terms of their means of living and whom they serve, on the whole the intellectuals in our country have definitely become a part of the working class. This change is a great achievement in the history of the Chinese revolution and in our socialist development.

In the new period of socialist modernization, intellectuals have a particularly important role to play. In the Marxist view and judging from the latest trend in the development of science and industry, essential differences between manual and mental labour will gradually diminish and eventually disappear, and there will be successive generations of new people in whom manual labour is integrated with mental labour on an ever higher level. But this is a long-range perspective and will not happen right away. In other words, for a fairly long time to come scientific and cultural knowledge and mental work will continue to be relatively concentrated among one section of the population -- the intellectuals. Therefore, the intellectuals, who constitute the trained mental power indispensable to socialist modernization, are a valuable asset to our country. In our society we must create an atmosphere in which knowledge and intellectuals are valued, and we must take effective steps to improve their working and living conditions.

This should be taken as "capital construction," and of the most essential kind at that. We should make it clear to our people at large that, generally speaking, in socialist society it is an essential condition for mental labour that people who engage in it, or who have attained a relatively high scientific and educational level, should receive more material remuneration than those who do manual labour or whose scientific and educational level is relatively low and, more importantly, that this will greatly contribute to the expansion of production and to the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people as a whole. At the same time, this will serve to encourage the working class and all other working people to become more educated and the children of workers and peasants to seek education and study science, thus swelling the ranks of the intellectuals. It is obvious that this policy conforms to the law of the development of socialism and to the immediate and long-term interests of the working class and the whole people and that it is a Marxist policy. Conversely, the previous erroneous "left" policy ran counter to the principles of Marxism and socialism.

When we speak of respect for knowledge and intellectuals, in no sense do we mean that manual labour and manual workers may be disdained or belittled. This is absolutely impermissible in our socialist society. Any type of labour, manual or mental, is great and glorious in itself so long as it benefits society. In China, more than 90 per cent of our working people are engaged in different kinds of manual labour. In the final analysis, all our wealth is jointly produced by both manual and mental labour. Naturally, with progress in modernization, the fruits of mental labour will take on ever increasing prominence and the proportion of mental workers in the working population will gradually grow. However, this process will itself involve a steady improvement in the educational and scientific level of manual workers, a steady increase of the elements of mental labour in manual labour and a switch from manual to mental work by group after group of people according to society's needs. At the same time, the productive activities pursued with creativeness by the masses of workers and peasants, particularly skilled veteran workers as well as dexterous artisans in the rural areas, constitute an inexhaustible source of scientific and technological progress. Any idea or practice that isolates mental from manual labour and pits one against the other is utterly wrong. In socialist society, intellectuals who hold workers and peasants in contempt and are divorced from them will find it hard to play their due role and will be corrected by society. It should furthermore be borne in mind that however high the technological level in production that may be reached in the future, the elements of manual labour can never be completely eliminated from man's labour, much less can technical and artistic handwork or heavy manual labour under special circumstances and in emergencies ever disappear. In this sense there will still be manual labour even ten thousand years from now. All in all, the distinction between manual and mental labour in socialist society is nothing more than a division of work and a difference in degree of complexity. In no way is one superior and noble and the other inferior and ignoble. I am making this point because now, as we lay emphasis on valuing knowledge and intellectuals, we must guard against the wrong tendency of disdaining and belittling manual labour and also because in China, with its thousands of years of feudal history, the outworn concept of social hierarchy expressed in the saying "those who do mental labour rule and those who do manual labour are ruled" is deeply entrenched. Engels referred to the pernicious habit of disdaining labour as a poisoned sting left behind by the slave system. (10) We must at all times keep a watchful eye on this poisoned sting and see to its removal.

In saying that knowledge and intellectuals should be valued, we certainly do not imply that intellectuals are perfect in every way, or that they have no weaknesses to overcome. Our workers, peasants and intellectuals have each come, under specific historical circumstances, to possess certain strengths and weaknesses. Whether ideologically, professionally or in work performance, our intelligentsia taken as a whole cannot as yet fully meet the new and higher demands set by our socialist modernization drive. In the new period, we hope that while taking Marx and Engels, the most outstanding intellectuals, as shining models, inheriting and carrying forward the glorious traditions of revolutionary Chinese intellectuals since the May Fourth Movement of 1919 and the December Ninth Movement of 1935, and learning from the spirit of dedication of comrades like Peng Jiamu, Luan Fu, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Lei Yushun and Sun Yefang, our intellectuals will study Marxism more diligently, apply themselves more assiduously to the pursuit of new knowledge, go among the masses and dig into practical work, consciously strengthen their sense of organization and discipline and strive to transform their own subjective world and become both Red and expert in the course of the great struggle to transform the objective world. The experience of all advanced intellectuals has testified to the fact that none of them, not even highly prestigious specialists and scholars, can rest on their laurels in face of the rapid scientific and social progress, but have constantly to raise their ideological and professional levels. It has also proved that only when intellectuals identify themselves more closely with the workers and peasants and wholeheartedly serve the people can they put their talents to the best use, bring their initiative into full play and truly turn their knowledge into a mighty force for enhancing the people's well-being.

Ninety years ago, Engels wrote a letter to the International Congress of Socialist Students, expressing the ardent hope that from among them "the intellectual proletariat" would emerge. Taking their place in the same ranks as the manual workers, he added, such intellectuals could play a great role in revolution alongside their brothers, the manual workers. (11) Today, under the new historical conditions in China, Engels' hope is being realized on a countrywide scale. However, some people now say that "while number one has been shunted aside, number nine is soaring to the skies." (Translator's note: Here "number one" refers to the workers whereas "number nine" refers to the intellectuals because, during the "Cultural Revolution", they were placed ninth, after the landlords, the rich peasants, the counter-revolutionaries, the bad elements, the rightists, the renegades, the special agents, and the inveterate capitalist-roaders.) It is not right to describe workers as "number one" and intellectuals as "number nine". As for the assertion that "number nine" is soaring to the skies, this is not true. We maintain that under the leadership of the party, workers, peasants and intellectuals join hands and work shoulder to shoulder so that they can all soar to the skies, the new skies of socialist modernization.

Third, it is imperative that we oppose the erroneous tendency of divorcing party leadership from expert leadership or setting the former against the latter, that we implant the correct concept that all leading personnel must strive to be experts and that we ensure that our cadres become better educated and more professionally competent on the basis of becoming more revolutionary-minded.

That our socialist modernization needs knowledge and needs intellectuals is a guiding idea which must be embodied, first and foremost, in the reform of the leading organs at all levels and of all departments, so that our cadres will be younger, better educated and more professionally competent on the basis of becoming more revolutionary-minded. People may ask: Didn't we win our revolutionary wars even though the educational level of our cadres wasn't very high? True, due to the protracted rural guerrilla fighting, our party cadres lacked knowledge of modern science and culture during the war years. Even in those circumstances, however, our party laid great stress on the planned training of large numbers of cadres and troops. We ran many kinds of cadre schools in Yanan and other base areas and in the liberated areas. We studied diligently and conscientiously and acquired much knowledge about military, social, economic and cultural affairs urgently needed in the revolutionary wars, the building of revolutionary base areas and work in the Kuomintang areas. Thousands upon thousands of fine leaders were brought up at different levels from among the cadres of both worker-peasant and intellectual origin, and many of them became specialists in military affairs, agrarian reform, united front work, financial and economic affairs, propaganda, cultural and educational work, and so on. And the comrades forming the leading core of the Central Committee of the party that directed our entire struggle and the large numbers of outstanding party leaders all attained a high educational and theoretical level. They studied questions concerning the Chinese revolution comprehensively and profoundly and summed up the laws of development of Chinese society, thus evolving the set of systematic and scientific theories on the Chinese revolution known as Mao Zedong Thought. History shows that, far from being uneducated and ignorant, the cadres of our party were intelligent and capable people who had a good command of the knowledge urgently needed in the revolutionary struggles of the time and were, therefore, able to vanquish the enemy. The situation today is radically different from that in the past. Socialist modernization, being an entirely new task, is much broader in scale and far more complex in nature, involving many more branches of learning than the tasks we faced before. Military work, too, has become more specialized. Under these circumstances, to rely merely on past knowledge and experience is far from adequate. It is a pressing necessity of the current struggle to master modern science, technology and culture. Is it not, then, entirely correct, necessary and in conformity with the requirements of historical development for us now to set the higher demands of training better educated and more professionally competent cadres?

Party leadership involves political, ideological and organizational leadership, leadership in matters of principle and policy, and inspection and supervision of work in various fields. It cannot -- and should not -- monopolize specific professional, technical and administrative work. This being so, what need is there for the party's leading cadres at all levels to become more professionally competent and turn into experts? In our socialist modernization drive today, correct political leadership means adhering to the four cardinal principles in all fields, integrating the party's principles and policies with the concrete practice and professional work of the given locality or department and mobilizing and organizing the positive factors in various quarters so as to effectively fulfill the tasks advanced by the party. To achieve this, it is imperative not only that the leading party cadres at all levels master the basics of general and scientific knowledge, but also that they acquire the professional knowledge needed by the particular work they lead, understand the actual conditions in the relevant professions and grasp their specific laws.

Otherwise, their leadership will be nothing more than armchair politics, pointless and fruitless effort, or arbitrary direction. Our modernization programme would get nowhere if we were to rely on such leadership. To lead, therefore, one must strive to be expert.

From the viewpoint of the theory of knowledge, we must correctly understand and handle the relationship between the general and the particular if we are properly to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our socialist modernization and properly integrate the party's principles and policies with concrete professional work in various fields. Marxism holds that the general and the particular are interrelated and that the former resides in the latter. Only with a deep understanding of the particular will it be possible to have a better grasp of the general; and an understanding of the general should be followed up with a continuous deepening of knowledge of the particular. Comrade Mao Zedong regarded this dialectical relationship between the general and the particular as part of the quintessence of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and as an important principle of method of thinking and of leadership which we must always bear in mind. It will be very dangerous if our leading comrades rest content with generalized "political leadership" without trying to gain a deep understanding of the particular and to acquire the professional knowledge necessary for effective leadership, or if they simply refuse to do so, thinking that it is perfectly normal for laymen to lead experts. For to act thus will be to negate outright the necessity for greater professional competence and to obstruct both the steady deepening of knowledge and the continuous improvement of leadership.

In fact, the question of making our party and government functionaries better educated and more professionally competent was raised as early as in the 1950s. At the first session of the party's Eighth National Congress held in September 1956, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed that, reflecting the course of development of the Chinese revolution, the composition of the Central Committee would change later to include many engineers and scientists. However, this question, along with that of lowering the average age of leading cadres at various levels, was not solved in good time. With the present organizational reform as a good start, the Central Committee of the party is determined to solve all these questions gradually in conjunction with one another and through the succession of new cadres to the old. They will be solved by the following methods: Large numbers of old cadres are mobilized to leave their posts and help and guide young and middle-aged cadres and pass on experience to them; many intellectuals who possess both political integrity and professional competence and are in the prime of life, are recruited into the leading bodies at all levels; and middle-aged cadres fairly experienced in leadership and having a fairly high level of political understanding but little schooling are warmly encouraged and helped to improve their level of education. These are strategic measures of far-reaching import for ensuring the incessant vigorous development of our party's cause.

Comrades and friends:

As we commemorate the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, we are happy to see that, in China today, the central task of the communist movement initiated by Marx and Engels has become the struggle to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to turn the country into a modern, powerful socialist state with a high level of democracy and civilization. This grand and arduous task is one of the greatest creative undertakings in the history not only of the east but also of all mankind. Some of the major problems involved in accomplishing this task have never before been encountered by the world's Marxists and hence there is no precedent for solving them. This demands that we Chinese communists and cadres in all fields learn anew in the unfolding great struggle.

On the eve of the founding of our People's Republic, our party put forward the slogan of learning anew. In his article, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship", Comrade Mao Zedong said emphatically: "The serious task of economic construction lies before us. We shall soon put aside some of the things we know well and be compelled to do things we don't know well. This means difficulties." He added: "We must overcome difficulties, we must learn what we do not know. We must learn to do economic work from all who know how, no matter who they are." Facts have proved that our learning anew in that period ensured the success of our party's shift from fighting a revolutionary war to seizing state power and ensured the establishment and consolidation of our People's Republic. It is regrettable that we did not persevere in such study and, particularly, that we did not put before our leading cadres at all levels the specific task of systematically learning modern science and culture, and especially of acquiring varied professional knowledge -- even less did we adopt any long-term and effective measures for that purpose. Faced with the task of socialist modernization in this new historical period, our party has now once again put forward the slogan of learning anew. This effort to learn anew -- the second following the founding of our People's Republic -- has two equally important aspects: one is to acquire a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought on which the theory guiding our thinking and all our actions is based, and the other is to acquire a better grasp of various branches of social and natural sciences, modern technology and scientific operation and management. This effort, which will run through the whole process of China's four modernizations, must be organized in a planned and systematic way and persisted in for a long time. Together with the planned vigorous expansion of all our educational and cultural undertakings, it will mean a great, nationwide march towards the heights of science, involving hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and intellectuals in all fields of endeavour.

At this commemorative meeting, as we put forward the task of learning anew we think naturally of the brilliant example Marx and Engels set for us in this respect. For more effective research in political economy, Marx, in his forties, reviewed his knowledge of algebra and learned calculus, an advanced branch of mathematics in his time; in addition, he made a point of attending lectures on technology. In the course of establishing the dialectical materialist outlook on nature, Engels determinedly embarked on a systematic study of mathematics and natural sciences when already past fifty. Recalling this experience, Engels said, "I went through as complete as possible a 'moulting,' as Liebig calls it, in mathematics and natural sciences." (12) What was meant by this "moulting"? The famous 19th-century German chemist Justus Liebig had said: "Chemistry is moving forward at an incredible speed, and chemists, wishing to keep up with it, are in a state of constant moulting. The first feathers, unsuitable for flight, fall out of the wings, but new ones grow in their stead and flight becomes more powerful and easier." (13) This refers to the precious enterprising spirit of scientists who strive constantly to update their knowledge, never cease in their research effort and dare to destroy the old and establish the new. Why can't the effort being made by us Chinese Communists and people to learn anew be compared to moulting? China, with its one billion people, is like a giant roc whose "wings obscure the sky like clouds". (14) Once the old feathers unsuitable for flight fall out of the wings and new ones grow in their stead in the process of learning anew, our country is bound to soar to the skies more powerfully and with greater ease, flying over one peak after another towards its goal.

Comrades and friends:

A full century has elapsed since the death of Marx. For more than a hundred years, Marx's theory, at first a "spectre" haunting Europe, has grown into a mighty force that has profoundly changed world history and will continue to do so. Since its birth, Marxism has been a compass guiding the world proletarians in their united struggle and guiding the oppressed nations of the world in their struggle for political and economic independence. At present, although there are many obstacles on their road of advance, both these forces are a thousand times more powerful than in Marx's time. Marxism also enables us scientifically to pinpoint the source of war and find the only way to eliminate it. Although today mankind is still faced with the menace of a massive war of aggression, we are convinced that through the common struggle of the working class, the oppressed nations and the whole progressive mankind, light will eventually triumph over darkness.

The great ideal of communism advanced by Marx and Engels inspires the world proletariat and all oppressed peoples and nations in their struggle for emancipation and inspires all progressive mankind in its struggle for a bright future. These struggles are converging into a worldwide, irresistible historical tide propelling social progress.

Marxism is immortal. Let the radiance of the great truth of Marxism forever light our way forward!

#### NOTES

(1) See Frederick Engels' letter to Wilhelm Liebknecht of March 14, 1883, in Wilhelm Liebknecht, "Karl Marx -- Biographical Memoirs," Eng. ed., Charles H. Kerr and Company Co-operative, Chicago, 1901, p. 46.

(2) See Frederick Engels, "Closing Speech Delivered at the International Congress of Socialist Workers", in "Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Collected Works," German ed., Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1963, Vol. 22, p. 408.

(3) V.I. Lenin, "The Three Sources and Three Component Parts of Marxism", "Collected Works," Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1963, Vol. 19, pp. 23-24.

(4) V.I. Lenin, "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues", "Collected Works," Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1966, Vol. 31, p. 286.

(5) See Jenny Marx, "Short Sketch of An Eventful Life", "Reminiscences of Marx and Engels," Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow.

(6) See Francis Bacon, "Advancement of Learning and Novum Organum," The Colonial Press, 1900, p. 315.

(7) These refer to the discovery of the law of the conservation and conversion of energy, the discovery of the cell and the discovery of the evolution of living beings.

(8) See Marx, "Speech at the Anniversary of the People's Paper", in "Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Collected Works," Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1980, Vol. 14, p. 655.

(9) See "Engels to E. Bernstein, February 27-March 1, 1883", in "Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Collected Works," German ed., Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1967, Vol. 35, p. 445.

(10) See Frederick Engels, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1978, p. 181.

(11) See Engels, "To the International Congress of Socialist Students", in "Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Collected Works," German ed., Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1963, Vol. 22, p. 415.

(12) Frederick Engels, "Prefaces to the Three Editions", "Anti-Duehring," Eng. ed., Progress Publishers Moscow, 1969, pp. 15-16.

(13) Ibid., note 12, p. 449.

(14) See Chapter I. "Transcendental Bliss", "Chuang Tzu," edited by H.A. Giles, Eng. ed., Kelly and Walsh Ltd., Shanghai, 1926, p. 1.

#### BEIJING SYMPOSIUM ON MARX CONCLUDES 12 MARCH

##### Theoreticians Give Reports

OW111342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 9 Mar 83

[By reporters Li Hongqi and Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- For the past 3 days, six Marxist theoreticians have delivered reports at the national symposium commemorating the centenary of the death of Marx. The symposium proceeded in a vivid and radiant atmosphere like one hundred flowers blooming in splendor with each expert airing his own views.

The main theme at the symposium was: Only Marxist scientific theory can lead the Chinese revolution and socialist construction on to victory; Marxism must be integrated with concrete realities in China before it can take root in Chinese soil to become a material force in transforming China.

In his report, entitled "Marxism and China's Conditions," [historian] Hu Sheng said: Because China had never undergone the experience of a developed capitalist society, it has run into numerous special problems and difficulties in economic, political and cultural fields in the course of socialist construction. We must therefore work hard in order to find a solution to those problems.

Jurist Zwang Youyu delivered a report entitled "The Practice of Marxist Theory on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in China." He said: The basic requirement of the people's democratic dictatorship is the leadership of the proletariat and its tasks can be successfully fulfilled only under the leadership of the CPC, the vanguard of the proletariat.

Economist Yu Guangyuan read his new article entitled "The Development of Marxism as a Science for Socialist Construction." The article says that to cope with the needs of historical development in the world since the death of Marx, it is necessary to clarify and develop further this concept of identifying "Marxism as a science for socialist construction."

Song Zhenting, dean of the Central Party School, delivered a report entitled "Blaze Our Own New Trail," elaborating on the new victories and development of Marxism in China's socialist revolution and construction and made a preliminary study on the historic experience and lessons learned in winning these victories.

Twenty-eight papers were read and another 23 distributed in group forums discussing philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism and international communist movement.

Zhang Chengxian, secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Education, and Wang Hude, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the symposium for the past 2 days. At the request of the representatives the symposium will be extended until 12 March.

## Historian Hu Sheng's Views

OW111406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Hu Sheng, a Marxist historian, says that in breaking a path for China's socialist construction, it is necessary to bear in mind the difficulties and weak points flowing from the fact that China entered the socialist period from a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, without having gone through a developed capitalist stage. He said this in a paper entitled "Marxism and China's Conditions" read at the current national symposium commemorating the centenary of the death of Karl Marx in Beijing.

Hu Sheng holds that China has not started on a road of socialist construction adapted to the country's conditions, and that the Chinese Communist Party has acquired more experience and a better understanding about socialist construction now than in any period since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. He said that new policies and measures adopted in recent years help enhance the already established socialist system and overcome its weak points. These policies include: the responsibility system in agriculture, the restructuring of the management system for better economic efficiency, focusing on education and science as one of the key strategies for economic development, strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system, and developing economic cooperation and technical exchanges with foreign countries.

The "legacy" New China inherited from the old society contained almost nothing of what a developed, capitalist society could provide, Hu pointed out. There are bound to be many special problems and difficulties in the fields of economy, culture and politics in building socialism, which a capitalist country would not encounter when it enters socialist society.

Hu sheng stressed the importance of applying the general principles of Marxism according to conditions of different countries. "This is particularly important to China," he said. He said that as China advanced into socialist society, the whole society -- especially the vast rural areas -- had special problems and difficulties. These include, sustained low production levels in terms of socialization and undeveloped commodity economy, widespread illiteracy, lack of development in science and technology, and lack of experiences in mass production and commerce that resulted in inefficient methods of management. In addition, he said, we cannot ignore such contradictions as a large population with a limited area of cultivatable land, and rich natural resources, most of which remain unexploited and unused. Failure to see this point and thinking that the task for the socialist period can be fulfilled very quickly and the transition to communism [is] a fast process would certainly lead to grave errors, he said.

Answering the question of why not China develop capitalism first and socialism second, the historian said that this situation was determined by social, historical and international conditions, and that it was impossible for China to become an independent capitalist country. [sentence as received] "To the broad masses of the laboring people," he pointed out, "entering socialism through capitalism is never a shortcut. On the contrary, it is a long and a painful process." He said now that the Chinese proletariat and laboring people has attained victory in socialism through democratic revolution under these unique conditions, why would they choose such a long and painful road, merely because of the difficulties in socialist construction?

He said that historical conditions determined that China should complete the process of developing its economy and culture under a socialist system, a process which some other countries have completed under a capitalist system. Western capitalist countries have undergone 200 or 300 years in reaching the level of today's modernization. "By relying on combination of Marxism and China's conditions, and on a socialist system, not only can we complete the process without forcing the working people to suffer under the system of exploitation, but also can we do it within a relatively shorter period," the historian said.

#### Jurist Zhang Youyu Speaks

OW111150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Youyu, a leading law scientist, spoke at the current national symposium marking the hundredth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx on the people's democratic dictatorship in China. The people's democratic dictatorship, he said, is the putting into practice in China of Marx's theory of proletarian dictatorship and it is a development of Marxism-Leninism. The symposium, originally scheduled to close on March 9, will now last until tomorrow.

The people's democratic dictatorship has different content and takes different forms and working methods depending on the stage of development of society, he said.

One of the major characteristics of China's people's democratic dictatorship is the inclusion of the national bourgeoisie among the people and not as a target of dictatorship. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in 1956, the national bourgeoisie no longer existed as a class and most of them became working people earning their own living. Those who worked in the people's democratic regime as members of the national bourgeoisie in the past are now taking part in political activities as patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the country.

An important task of the people's democratic dictatorship in the early post-liberation years, he said, was to suppress the counter-revolutionary classes, the reactionaries and any exploiters who opposed the socialist revolution. Subversion and possible aggression from enemies abroad had to be guarded against. In 1956, emphasis was placed on protecting and developing the productive forces under the new socialist relations of production. At present the major task of the people's democratic dictatorship is to provide a guarantee for the effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. However, he said, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come. Therefore, the dictatorship should not yet be abolished. At present the state mainly exercises the dictatorship through law.

Zhang noted that the organizational form of the people's democratic dictatorship is the system of people's congresses and this is developing, with social progress, from indirect democracy to direct democracy. For instance, he said, the indirect election of delegates to the county people's congresses was changed in 1979 to direct election because of political and cultural progress and the improvement in the means of communications. It is probable that elections at the provincial and national levels will be changed to the direct method in the future, he said.

Zhang Youyu stressed the leading role of the Communist Party in the proletarian dictatorship. He said in conclusion that those who recognize only proletarian dictatorship and the people's democratic dictatorship, but fail to recognize the leadership of the Communist Party are after all not Marxists.

#### Mei Yi Addresses Final Session

OW122208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- The national symposium marking the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, which opened March 7, closed here today.

Summing up the symposium, Mei Yi, first secretary of the party group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said almost all the papers touched on the view that only the scientific theory of Marxism can lead Chinese revolution and socialist construction to victory, and that only by combining Marxism with reality of China can Marxism take root in the country and become a material force in transforming the nature and society. Mei Yi described the symposium as a meeting "holding high the banner of Marxism."

The symposium received more than 800 academic papers from various parts of the country. Ten of them were read at plenary sessions and 28 at group meetings. They demonstrated the development of the study of Marxism in recent years, Mei Yi said. Like any other symposium, he said, both identical and different views were presented at the present meeting.

Mei Yi stressed the importance of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," which is a basic policy for developing science and culture in China. The policy should also be applied in developing Marxism, he said. He said Marxism is characterized by the combination of revolutionary and scientific nature. In implementing this principle, the dominant role of Marxism should be maintained and enhanced, he added.

Huang Dansen, professor of philosophy at Beijing University, Wang Ruisheng, associate researcher at the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Jin Huiming, vice-director of the Philosophy Research Office of the People's University, spoke at today's meeting on the relationship between Marxism and humanitarianism, with the emphasis on the differences in principle between them. They noted that Marxism does recognize the position of individuals, but Marxism requires a correct handling of the relationship between individuals and the society.

Tang Dacheng, deputy editor-in-chief of WENYI BAO (LITERARY AND ART GAZETTE), also spoke on human nature and humanitarianism in literature and art at today's session. Participants maintained that the subject is interesting and needs further discussion.

PAPERS COMMEMORATE MARX DEATH CENTENARY

OW140852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Newspapers in the Chinese capital today all carry on their front pages the full text of a report entitled "The Radiance of the Great Truth of Marxism Lights Our Way Forward," delivered by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The report was delivered at a grand commemoration meeting observing the death centenary of Karl Marx, held yesterday in the Great Hall of the People. The papers also give prominence to coverage of the meeting.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes the preface to "A Picture Album of Karl Marx" written by Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. The album was available for sale earlier this month. In the preface, Hu Qiaomu urges all party members, Communist Youth League members and Chinese Communists to learn from the revolutionary spirit of Karl Marx, struggling for the realization of communism, firmly believing in and disseminating communist ideas, putting them into practice and devoting their lives to the socialist cause. The publication of the album, he says, will help the Chinese people understand Marx, to learn from him, and to persist and develop Marxism under the new historical conditions.

The paper also carries the abstracts of an academic paper "Develop Marxism as a Science For Building Socialism" read by economist Yu Guangyuan at the national symposium marking the centenary of the death of Karl Marx held between March 7 and 12 in Beijing.

Various papers also carry poems, photographs and articles in memory of Karl Marx.

YANG DEZHI, YU QIULI, OTHERS ATTEND PLA MEETINGS

## Zhang Haidi, Zhu Boru Praised

OW111153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 9 Mar 83

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- Some 18,000 commanders and fighters of PLA organizations and troop units in Beijing gathered at a ceremonious meeting in Shoudu Stadium this afternoon to listen to a report made by Zhang Haidi and a report on Zhu Boru's advanced deeds. Before the meeting started Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping, Wang Zhaoguo and other leading comrades met cordially with Zhang Haidi and Zhu Boru.

The report made by Zhang Haidi and the report on Zhu Boru's deeds were frequently interrupted by warm applause. After Zhang Haidi finished her report, she, eyes brimming with tears, emotionally sang a song -- "Wonderful Youthfulness" -- before the audience.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Political Department, addressed the meeting. He warmly praised Zhang Haidi and Zhu Boru for their advanced deeds and lofty moral character. He said: The most fundamental way for us to learn from Zhang Haidi and Zhu Boru is to emulate them in using communist ideology to direct our study, work and life and turning ourselves into persons with a highly developed spirit of self-sacrifice.

Yi Qiuli said: In the important speech delivered by Comrade Hu Qiaomu on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council on 5 March, he called on us to be new Lei Fengs of the 1980's. As Lei Feng was a member of our Army, we army men in particular should march in the van of the campaign to learn from Lei Feng.

The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee held a report meeting on Zhu Boru's advanced deeds yesterday. Zhang Haidi will deliver a report to a meeting cosponsored by Beijing University, the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee, the CYL Committee of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee and the CYL Committee of the state organs.

#### Address Modernization Meeting

OW130512 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- A meeting called by the National Defense Scientific, Technological and Industrial Commission on Planning and Continuing Structural Reforms ended on 10 March. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission spoke at the meeting.

In his speech Yang Shangkun, executive vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Military Commission, first of all affirmed the new achievements and contributions made by the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He pointed out: The major task before us is to accelerate the development of modern weapons and equipment for the Armed Forces. The CPC Central Committee Military Commission has already clearly defined the Armed Forces' principles and emphases in weapons and equipment development and has strengthened centralized and unified leadership over national defense scientific and technological departments and the defense industry. All comrades on national defense scientific, technological and industrial fronts, firmly in accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and under the leadership of the National Defense Scientific, Technological and Industrial Commission, must rely mainly on their own efforts, concentrate their forces, set priorities and find ways of development characterized by low cost, high speed and high quality, use limited financial resources where they are needed most and produce more advanced weapons and equipment for the Armed Forces as quickly as possible.

Yang Shangkun pointed out: We have made considerable development in the field of defense science and technology and the defense industry, and we have a rather strong scientific and technical force. It is necessary to attach importance to the role of intellectuals. It is necessary to arouse the initiative of all concerned and bring into full play the potentials of available technology and equipment.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, said that to accelerate weapons and equipment development, it is imperative to strengthen scientific research and shorten the period of scientific research. At present it is necessary to pay special attention to developing electronics technology, draw up plans and organize efforts to tackle key problems, starting from raw and semifinished materials.

Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission and chief of the General Staff, said that modernization of the Armed Forces' weapons and equipment is the joint task of national defense scientific research, production and application departments. It is necessary for all to unite as one, work in concert and together contribute to the modernization of national defense.

Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission and director of the PLA General Logistics Department, said: Our plans should proceed from the overall situation and from what is realistic and possible and combine long-range and short-range interests. On the one hand we should pay attention to developing new equipment, and on the other strive to improve available equipment. We must be determined to solve the problems of weapons and equipment systems and their standardization and serialization.

Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission and minister of national defense, was the last to speak. He said: To accelerate weapons and equipment modernization, we must unify our understanding, thinking and action in principles and policies. In weapons and equipment development and production we must narrow down the field, give priority to key items, concentrate on scientific research, speed up renovation, transform industrial equipment, improve technological processes, improve quality and reduce costs. He added: We should sum up practical experience gained in the past year or so and study how to reform the system further. It is necessary to quicken the succession of new cadres to old ones. Cadres who have both moral integrity and ability, are in the prime of life, have been tested in practice, are familiar with and competent in their jobs and have achieved marked results in their work should be promoted boldly and put into important positions. Cadres who are incompetent should be transferred to other jobs promptly. It is necessary to eliminate the undesirable custom and prejudice of promoting people on the basis of seniority.

The work conference of the National Scientific, Technological and Industrial Commission was presided over by Chen Bin, chairman of the commission. Responsible comrades of various PLA services and arms, departments concerned under various PLA general departments, various defense industry departments and state ministries and commissions concerned also attended the conference.

'SPECIAL DEFENSE COORDINATING COMMITTEE' FORMED

OW121445 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] China has set up a Special Defense Coordinating Committee as part of its efforts to speed up the modernization of the Armed Forces. The committee will be in charge of both military research and armament industry. It will be led by the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

MARSHAL XU INSCRIBES TITLE OF BOOK ON XU HAIDONG

OW111355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0014 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- A literary revolutionary biography describing a high-ranking general of our Army, entitled "The Biography of General Xu Haidong," was recently published by the Shanghai Literary and Art Publishing House. Marshal Xu Xiangqian inscribed the title of this book.

Praised by Comrade Mao Zedong as "a leader of the Red Army and the masses," General Xu Haidong was born of a kiln worker's family in the Dabieshan Mountain area. He participated in the noted northern expedition, the Huangan and Macheng uprising, the Zhiluozen and Pingxingguan campaigns and a hundred other battles and was wounded many times. In 1955 he was made full general of the Chinese PLA and decorated with first-class medals of 1 August, independence and freedom, and liberation. He was persecuted by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and died in Henan in 1970.

Comrade Zhang Lin, author of the book, began collecting data concerning Comrade Xu Haidong's revolutionary struggle and related historical materials in 1956. "The Biography of General Xu Haidong" is rich in content and vivid and simple in style. The book also includes at the end an account written by General Xu Haidong himself in 1965, which is quite cordial and inspiring to readers.

HU, DENG, ZHAO, OTHER LEADERS PLANT TREES

OW121520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 12 Mar 83

[By reporters Li Shangzhi and Zhou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- Today is Arbor Day in our country. This morning Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and other leading comrades of central organs joined comrades

of organs directly under the central authorities in planting trees on the southern slope of Mang Mountain beside the eastern dam of a reservoir near the Ming Tombs. The southern slope of Mang Mountain is an area designated for afforestation by organs directly under the central authorities.

"Persist in Planting Trees From Generation to Generation"

In March it is still a little chilly in northern China. Several minibuses sped over the dam near the Ming Tombs and stopped at the foot of Mang Mountain at a little after 0900. Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu and other comrades got off the minibuses. Talking and laughing, they walked to the tree planting site with shovels in their hands. They immediately started digging and planting trees.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, now 78, is an initiator of the all-people voluntary tree planting campaign. He and Comrade Hu Yaobang came to a hole dug for a sapling, and they both used shovels to fill in the hole around the sapling. Disregarding the dust spread over their clothes and hair and not taking time to wipe the sweat away, they quickly planted a Chinese pine.

Holding the shovel for support and looking in the distance, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sighed with emotion and said: "I came here more than 20 years ago when the reservoir near the Ming Tombs was built. It's been a long time since I was here last. How tremendous are the changes that have taken place here!" He said: "Planting trees everywhere and making the country green is a great undertaking in building socialism that will benefit our future generations. We must persist in it for 20 years, 100 years, 1,000 years, and never stop it for generations."

"Communist Party Members and CYL Members Should Set Examples"

When reporters asked Comrade Hu Yaobang to say a few words, he stood up straight, wiped the perspiration off his face, shook his hand and said with a smile: "I have come to plant trees and have nothing to say. Comrade Wan Li is the chairman of the Central Afforestation Committee. You can talk with him." And he went back to work with his shovel.

Comrade Hu Yaobang talked with a comrade by his side while he was working. He said: "Doing a good job in planting trees and covering the motherland with greenery is a major strategic measure to put mountains and rivers in order and safeguard and improve the ecological environment. To cover this place with trees, it is necessary to do a good job in planning and work in a down-to-earth way."

After hearing a report on plans for the area by comrades of the afforestation area assigned to departments under the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang said: "The Ming Tombs is a scenic spot of the capital, and we must make up our minds to make it look good. It is necessary to have a good tree nursery. Trees should be planted close together. See to it that there will be trees, shrubs, grass and flowers to cover the entire area and turn it into a great garden of the capital."

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "The Armed Forces have done a good job in afforestation, and we should all learn from comrades of the PLA. In the afforestation movement, Communist Party members and CYL members should set examples."

"Do a Better Job Year After Year"

While planting trees, Comrade Zhao Ziyang discussed with Comrades Gu Mu, Hao Jianxiu and others how to do a good job in afforestation. Looking at the green pines and cypresses on the hillside, Zhao Ziyang said happily: "The all-people voluntary tree planting campaign has achieved considerable success. This is only the beginning, and the tasks remain very arduous in the days to come. The all-people voluntary tree planting campaign must be carried on perseveringly and unremittingly."

"It is also necessary constantly to sum up experiences so as to make improvements, do a better job, and achieve greater successes year after year. I think that after 20 years of persistent effort, the lack of forest cover in our country will be greatly improved."

Comrade Gu Mu said: "The important thing in afforestation is management. Trees planted this year must not be allowed to disappear next year. Trees planted must be guaranteed to survive. After the trees are planted it is necessary frequently to go there and take a look, and see that they are properly managed."

#### "Afforestation Should Also Have a Responsibility System"

Comrade Wan Li was especially excited about the afforestation area. As soon as he got off the bus, he pointed to the faraway mountains and nearby river and told Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong and Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu: "Before 1958, all you saw here were barren hills and ridges. In 20-odd years this area has been afforested considerably. Through continuous efforts by all of us, this area surely will become even more beautiful in the future." While shoveling dirt he said humorously: "Look at Hao Jianxiu, how hard she works. We must do solid work and compete with this model worker."

When the comrades by his side discussed how to do a good job in afforestation, Comrade Wan Li chimed in: "It takes 10 years to grow trees. In planting trees the important thing is persistence. Trees that are planted must be guaranteed to survive. I think afforestation should also have a responsibility system. It is necessary to promote the combination of responsibility, right and benefit."

#### "The PLA Should Make Greater Contributions"

Comrades Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi and Yu Qiuli were in military uniforms today. They worked so hard that their faces were streaked with sweat. The comrades around them urged them to take a break, but they said they were not tired. Comrade Yu Qiuli, who lost his left arm in the war years, worked very hard today, wielding the shovel with one arm. He said: "Even though I can't be regarded as a strong worker, I am still a worker and must also actively take part in tree planting." Comrade Yang Shangkun said: "The Fifth NPC Standing Committee decided to make 12 March Arbor Day in our country. The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the resolution on launching the all-people voluntary tree planting campaign, calling on people of all nationalities throughout the country to demonstrate high patriotic enthusiasm, get into action and plant trees year after year persistently and unremittingly, like the foolish old man who removed the mountains. The PLA is the people's own Army. It shoulders not only the great task of defending the motherland but also the great task of the motherland's construction. Comrades of the Armed Forces should take the lead in answering the call, modestly learn from the masses and do a better job and make greater contributions year after year in the great undertaking to plant trees and cover the motherland with forests."

#### BRIEFS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ARTS -- The national planning conference on Chinese literature and arts and foreign literature studies was held in Guilin City 17 March. More than 100 specialists and scholars in the field of literature and arts from various parts of the country participated in the discussion to map out key research projects to be completed during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the field of Chinese literature, the compilation of 12 books was confirmed. In the field of Chinese arts, the compilation of six monographs and collections of theses was confirmed. As for foreign literature, the compilation of certain monographs was also confirmed. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Mar 83 HK]

FUJIAN LEADING BODIES' REORGANIZATION COMPLETE

HK100520 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1357 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Fuzhou, 9 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today, Hu Hong, executive secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, said: New leading bodies of all units directly subordinate to the provincial authorities have been basically decided. A group of long-tested old cadres have gloriously retreated to the second and third fronts and a group of cadres in the prime of life have been promoted to leading posts.

Hu Hong said: The work of reforming government structure has been carried out quite smoothly. Administrative organs, including various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus directly subordinate to the provincial authorities, have been streamlined with the number of these organs reduced by 37.1 percent and the staff reduced by about one-third. Of chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments, offices and bureaus and managers and deputy managers of various companies\*who are newly appointed, 54.2 percent are cadres who continue in office while 45.8 percent have been promoted recently. Their average age is now 54, 6.8 years less than before, with 23.6 percent under 50. This percentage is 18.7 points higher than before. People under 45 number 27, accounting for 9.8 percent. As for the educational level of these cadres, high school graduates account for 73.5 percent, 26 points higher than previously. Among them, 111 people have the educational level of college graduates, accounting for 40.4 percent, 25.1 points higher than before.

According to figures reported by seven prefectural and city party committees and governments, there are 55 full and deputy secretaries, administrative commissioners and mayors, with each prefecture or city having an average of 7.9 people in top posts, or 5.8 fewer than previously. Of these newly appointed secretaries, administrative commissioners and mayors, 56.4 percent remain in office while 43.6 percent recently have been promoted. Their average age is 6.6 years less than before, with 6 people under 45. In the former leading bodies, there were no people in this age group.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPC COMMITTEE REORGANIZED

OW130611 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting this afternoon to relay the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee on reorganizing the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. The new Standing Committee of the municipal CPC Committee is composed of 12 members. Chen Guodong remains first secretary while Hu Lijiao remains second secretary of the municipal CPC Committee. Appointed secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee are Yang Ti [2799 1029], Wang Daohan and Ruan Chongwu [7086 1504 2976]. Appointed Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee are Chan Tiedi [7115 6993 6611] female; Sun Guizhang [1327 6311 3864]; Wu Bangguo [0702 6721 0948]; (Zhang Dingtong), Huang Ju [7806 5468]; (Zhang Cheng), and (Wang Jian).

This leading body has been organized on the principle laid down by the central authorities to ensure that our leadership is small in size but competent and that our leadership is revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent and younger. It has been worked out in a democratic manner by following the mass line, going through repeated consultations and taking all factors into consideration.

The average age of the Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee is now 56.3, 8.4 years lower than the average age of the preceding Standing Committee. Five of the seven new secretaries and Standing Committee members are college graduates, holding various professional and technical titles.

Forty-nine-year-old Ruan Chongwu was formerly an engineer and deputy secretary of the municipal Science and Technology Commission. Forty-seven-year-old Chen Tiedi was a former lecturer and deputy secretary of the Tongji University party committee. Forty-seven-year-old Sun Guizhang was formerly an engineer and deputy secretary of the party committee of the Shanghai Second Bureau of Mechanical and Electrical Industry. Forty-one-year-old Wu Bangguo was an engineer and deputy secretary of the party committee of the Municipal Bureau of Meters in Shanghai. Forty-four-year-old Huang Ju was an engineer and deputy bureau chief of the municipal First Bureau of Mechanical and Electrical Industry.

#### MEDIATORS HANDLE CIVIL CASES IN SHANGHAI

OW120836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 12 (XINHUA) -- A bitter quarrel that almost led to murder has been successfully handled by people's mediators in a suburban county of Shanghai Municipality. A peasant in Meilong people's commune quarreled with his production team leader who did not give him work-points after he had taken part in a collective activity. The hot-tempered team leader even slapped his face. The peasant felt too wronged and grieved so that he went home to a kitchen knife and on his way to the leader's home when mediator of the production brigade stopped him. [sentence as received] During the several rounds of talks with both men, mediators pointed out that each side should make self-criticism. At last both men recognized the danger of their actions and were reconciled, avoiding a possible serious criminal case.

In Shanghai, hundreds of potential crimes have been handled through mediation in the past year. Most of the mediators are retired state staff members, teachers, workers and cadres who are well-educated, familiar with the law and good at solving human problems. They are volunteers who receive no pay for their services, or only small state stipends. Shanghai now has nearly 8,000 mediation committees in urban neighborhood committees and in production brigades in the countryside, with a total of more than 34,000 mediators. In 1982, more than 100,000 civil cases were handled. Mainly involved were neighborhood relations, family disputes, marriage and divorce and inheritance. This was six times the number of civil cases handled by the basic people's courts.

In Hongkou District, mediation committees have been set up in all 203 neighborhood committees of its 14 streets. 69-year-old retired cadre Yang Sicheng since 1978 has mediated hundreds of civil cases in the neighborhood. Once two brothers quarreled a long time over housing. The elder brother refused to vacate the rooms which his young brother let him use during the Cultural Revolution when he left for the countryside. Yang Sicheng had talks with each of them many times. The elder brother was finally moved to give some rooms to his young brother.

A leading official of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Justice told XINHUA that Yang Sicheng always refuses to accept gifts from grateful complainants. The official said that in recent years great advances have taken place in people's mental outlook and relations among the people has become better, but disputes and conflicts were still common. This, he stressed, "is unavoidable and nothing strange." He said "the lack of a sense of the law is one of the major factors." The official also held that good mediation work would help stabilize social order and prevent offenses. "Mediation has become a kind of occupation since my retirement," Yang Sicheng said. "Solving disputes makes me happy because I can do something for the society in my later years," he added.

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